

The China Weekly **REVIEW**

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

An Explanation of the Aberrations of Japanese Soldiery

ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE

Why Another Japanese Subscriber Didn't Receive the Paper

Sex Element in Japanese Daily Life and Press Responsible
for Actions of Soldiers?

Tokyo Peace Rumors Persist Despite Denials

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Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War

The Second World War in the Making By Harold Sheh

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SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1938

VOLUME 84, NUMBER 8

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Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper
for transmission with special marks privileges in China

Volume 84

Shanghai, China, Saturday, April 23, 1938

Number 8

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA,
BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS
OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher; EARL A.
SELLE, Assistant and Financial Editor; HOH
CHIEH-SHIANG, Editorial Dept.; T. V. KU,
Advertising Dept.; F. K. CHAO, Business Dept.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS
(CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA
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\$15 FOR A HALF-YEAR.

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NATIONAL INDEX TO PERIODICALS," COPIES OF WHICH
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REVIEW AT 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, TELEPHONE
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WHY ANOTHER JAPANESE SUBSCRIBER DIDN'T RECEIVE THE PAPER

FOR four or five years, *The Review* has been
mailed regularly to the following address:
Bureau of Foreign Affairs
GOVERNMENT - GENERAL OF
FORMOSA
Taihoku, Taiwan.

Since the order for the subscription came to
us unsolicited and has been renewed year after
year, we assume that the Japanese directors of the
Bureau of Foreign Affairs of the Government-
General of Formosa at Taihoku, was interested
in the contents of the paper.

We were therefore surprised to receive this
week an official notice from the Japanese Post
Office at Nagasaki stating that the military censors
there had detained three copies of *The Review*
which were addressed to the Japanese administra-
tion in Formosa.

Why the Japanese military censors in the
Japanese Post Office at Nagasaki should object
to the Japanese Directors of the Government of
the Japanese Colony of Formosa, receiving
certain copies of *The Review* is beyond our
power to fathom the intricacies of Japanese
military psychology. Therefore, all we can do
in the circumstances, is to use this method of
notifying the authorities in Formosa that the
fault for not receiving certain copies (two in
December and one in January) was not due to any
error in this office, but to Japanese military
censors in the Nagasaki, Japan office.

An inspection of the issues banned failed to
disclose special reason for the action of the
Nagasaki censors—unless it was desired to prevent
the Formosans from reading reports of the Panay
incident. One of the issues banned, that of Jan. 1
contained some pictures showing British military
preparations for the defense of Hongkong.
Perhaps the military censors didn't want the
Formosans to know about that! Also there was
an article about Soviet defenses on the Siberian
border.

Sex Element in Japanese Daily Life and Press Responsible for Actions of Soldiers?

A FEW days ago the *North-China Daily News* published a dispatch from a correspondent in Hsuechowfu, a foreigner, which referred to "well authenticated reports of the merciless raping of women and young girls by Japanese soldiers in many cities and villages." The correspondent said that these actions by Japanese soldiers perpetrated in practically every town and village occupied by the Imperial Japanese Army, had largely been responsible for the determination and will to fight on the part of the Chinese people generally.

Scarcely a day passes but what some Shanghai newspaper publishes a report of a raping incident, the victim or victims in practically all cases being Chinese women or girls. There was one case allegedly involving two foreign girls which was whispered about Shanghai for several days, but nothing appeared in any of the foreign newspapers about it. A week ago there was a report (*China Press*) of a 16-year-old Chinese girl mill-worker, employed in a Japanese weaving factory in Hongkew, who stumbled into the Yangtszepoo police station and stated she had been assaulted by two Japanese soldiers.

As to the orgies which took place in Nanking and vicinity, following the occupation by the Japanese troops, it is unnecessary to repeat reports, some of which already have been published in these columns and in other Shanghai newspapers and also in newspapers abroad. A German who was familiar with happenings in Nanking following the Japanese occupation stated that at least 20,000 Chinese women and girls had been violated by Japanese soldiers. Many of the girls were practically infants and there were two authenticated cases of rape of old women, one 72 and the other 76.

Another well authenticated report stated that at least 8 percent of all Chinese women between the ages of 16 and 50 had been raped by Japanese soldiers since the coming of the Japanese army to the Nanking district.

Foreigners in North China have reported that the first request of Japanese troops upon reaching towns and villages in Hopei and Shansi was for supplies of women. In some towns the Chinese population had been so harassed by these requests that they imported large numbers of prostitutes for the Japanese soldiers. There were even reports where foreign residents of Chinese cities had assisted in the establishment of houses of prostitution in order to save their Chinese women acquaintances and the female members of the families of Chinese friends from the bestiality of Japanese soldiers.

Owing to the prudishness of many of the American newspapers, few details of these activities of Japanese soldiers in China have been published and in many instances they have not been believed when printed. Many foreigners in China have received letters from acquaintances in the United States inquiring whether such and such a report "could be true." Usually the correspondent was accused of exaggeration if not outright faking. One man, who had once made a hurried trip through the Far East and had been entertained somewhat lavishly in Japan, wrote a letter to a friend in Shanghai wherein he inquired how it could have been possible for such gentle and polite people as the Japanese to have been guilty of the beastly acts—massacres of non-combatants and raping of Chinese women—which had been described in some of the American newspapers.

One imagines that sometime in the not-distant future, some individual or organization will make a study of the genus Japanese to determine what was responsible for his sudden reversion to mediaeval barbarisms immediately upon setting foot on these shores. Some have attributed it to over-indulgence in unfamiliar alcoholic beverages, the complaint of drunkenness also being a common charge against the Japanese soldiers with whom most foreigners come in contact. It was a drunken Japanese soldier who stabbed and dangerously wounded a well known German physician on one of the outlying Shanghai roads a few weeks ago. Two weeks ago a foreigner, signing himself "Hungjao" wrote a letter to the *North-China Daily News* containing the following information,

"(1) At 7 a.m. at the corner of Hungjao and Rubicon Roads were two Japanese sentries on duty, with rifles and fixed bayonets under the influence of intoxicating liquor, molesting passers-by and making themselves generally unpleasant.

"(2) The same afternoon two Japanese soldiers, unarmed and not on duty, were seen for not less than two hours in a grossly intoxicated state near the corner of Hungjao and Warren Roads, reeling all over the road and as far as their condition would allow, interfering with passers by.

"(3) The next day, also in the Hungjao area my gardener reported that he had been approached by Japanese soldiers and asked to find young girls for them. My ultimate arrival had the effect of 'liquidating' this situation, how, does not matter.

"These are not fantasies but actual facts. After a short period of 'peace' in the Western district, there has recently been a recrudescence of objectionable incidents, in which Japanese soldiers are the culprits. . . ."

But it has been more than bad alcohol that has been responsible for the sexual aberrations of a considerable percentage of the Japanese troops

which have been sent to these shores. Likewise it is not generally believed that the soldiers acted as they did because they were ordered or at least encouraged to follow such a course by their superior officers. How, for example, would one explain the competitions in slaughtering civilians, which were engaged in by Japanese officers and the recording of their daily murder records in the home Japanese newspapers? But we are wandering from the subject.

Some who are familiar with Japanese life, incline to the view that the Japanese soldier, in his sexual reactions has acted more or less normally here, excepting, of course, the violence which has accompanied his activities. It has been a long time since the world witnessed such orgies by organized armies. The facts in the case seem to be that the Japanese male is still living in the middle-ages from the standpoint of his attitude toward womenkind, particularly those of another nationality. He doesn't ordinarily rape his own women, simply because it isn't necessary. Every Japanese town contains hundreds or thousands of women who are set aside in a special *Yoshiwara* quarter, where they practically are prisoners for the service of males. Houses of prostitution are common to all countries, but there is no other country where the women are sold to the houses as an honorable and organized business and the parents accept the money therefore.

We venture the statement that no descriptive book of any consequence concerning Japan, has ever omitted a section on the subject of the *Yoshiwara*, strange system of female degradation and alavery not only condoned, but actually maintained by municipality and state as a source of national taxation revenue.

The most accurate reflection of conditions in Japan respecting the issue of sex is provided by the newspapers and magazines which apparently devote more space to the subject than the press of any other land. By this we do not mean the picturization of the female human form as perpetrated *ad nauseam* in the movie ads and tabloids of the United States; but in no other lands do newspapers print the sort of sex stories as constitute a considerable portion of the daily news budget of the Japanese press.

Some have argued that the Japanese newspapers devote so much space to sensational sex happenings as a means of keeping the minds of the people off "dangerous thoughts." Naturally, as with other nations, the process serves very usefully to screen more important issues of the day. Is it for this reason that so many of the sensational sex stories appear in the newspapers? For since the February 26 "Incident," (1936) the severe censorship has all but killed the printing of real news in Japan. But the newspapers must

fill their pages with material other than the official *Domei* releases, and so the more-than-ever "play" to petty crime, murders, sex stories, and other news of comparatively minor importance which is deliberately "sensationalized."

The foreigner's perhaps first acquaintance with Japan's idiosyncrasies on sex and morals is the now famous or infamous Kobe Sex Store and its famous "Pamphlet" or catalog. Who does not remember the queer and frank mixture of English employed in this catalogue of pseudo birth-control and perversion appliances, to explain and idealize the wares of the concern, wares, incidentally, sold largely to foreigners? The Kobe Sex-Store with its gaudy neon advertisement is justly world-famous. But perhaps other equally piquant bits from contemporary Japanese life would become world-famous if they were equally well-known. Without making any attempt to do so, a few of the more common-place reports which have appeared in the Tokyo papers will be presented here in illustration of the general theme.

The first was the interesting report about the formation of a "Virgin's Society" by the actresses of the Ofuna Studio of the Shochiku Cinematograph Company. "We all members of the society are pure virgins, but this does not necessarily mean that non-members are impure," the Society's Manifesto claims, adding "Please do not misunderstand." Not to be outdone, the Shinko Cinema Company actresses formed their own "Virgins' Club." A Japanese editor remarked that the tendency promised to develop until all the movie studios will be full of self-styled virgins.

The next tale of the modern Japanese Heptameron Kwanto deals with an almost serious crisis in Japan's *Yoshiwara* during the air-raid maneuvers in which the lights of the quarters were extinguished for period of about four days. It seems, according to newspaper reports, that patrons publicly protested. It is not known whether the Cabinet was convened over the issue, but the air maneuvers were nevertheless held.

But one gory story did finally get to the Cabinet, which held an informal discussion on the serious matter. Let's follow the story in the newspapers:

The story, which occupied full pages, with illustrations, in most of the papers, was concerned with a woman who strangled her lover to death, mutilated him, and then went about town for several days carrying part of his anatomy in her furoshiki (bundle wrapped with decorated handkerchief).

Leading newspapers such as the *Asahi* and *Jiji Shimpō* carried daily reports of most disgusting nature, until interest was no stirred up that the case became a matter of Cabinet discussion. The following from the *Jiji*:

"The talk became concentrated on the psychological state of mind of the school-master who had been helping the woman. The Cabinet Ministers, following a discussion, are said to have come to the unanimous conclusion: 'That school-master must have endeavored to deliver Osada from sin to the last.' This conclusion is praiseworthy, deserving that of the Cabinet, which aims at general reforms, so they say."

On June 10, 1936, the *jiji Shimpō* reported this:

"At 2.30 p.m. yesterday, a woman about 30 years old, daintily dressed in a kimono and carrying a samisen, was seen performing a natural function at a canal at Kameido, (Tokyo). A policeman, who

strolled nearby, discovered her in the act and much surprised by her boldness, examined her.

"The woman proved to be a man named Yoshiji Suzuki, 31, a naniwabushi native singer dressed in a woman's clothes. He confessed that because he could not earn much as a traveling minstrel in a man's clothing, he took advantage of his long hair and turned himself into a woman. All people took him for a woman and gave liberal sums to him.

"But his true identity was discovered yesterday by an accident. The policeman, who caught him in the act, learning that she was a he, released him with the following advice:

"Next time perform as woman does!"

Cafe Virginwood, in the Shinjuku district of Tokyo, lives up to its name, according to the *Yomiuri Shimbun*. One fire insurance salesman, Ichimaru Nakatani, 40, visited the cafe and spent some 40 yen as a "patron's fee." A waitress of the cafe, however, despite Nakatani's cash and other advances, refused to have too much to do with him. So Nakatani took the case to court, suing either for the return of his "patron's fee" or for the charms of the waitress. But the waitress won, the judge ruling that "such a selfish man has no right to demand the return of his patron's fee."

And this quiet little drama was splashed by the *Asahi Shimbun* and other Tokyo papers on July 9, 1936: "More than 100 naked bathers of both sexes in a public bath house were frightened last night at Hanakawado, Tokyo, when a bath servant, falling in love with a bath maid servant, was refused advances and became desperate. He killed the maid servant under the very nose of the bathers and then killed himself."

And the Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi*, under the heading "Abnormal Vogue Continues," relates a breezy account in its issue of July 9, 1936:

"A woman expecting a child, growing jealous of her husband's trips to *Yoshiwara*, attacked him while he was sleeping, cut him with a knife, and attempted to take poison. The drug proved not poisonous, and she will live. Her husband is being given the best of medical care and as he was not severely wounded, will be as good as new when recovered."

A further story of more revolting nature told of a jealous husband who attacked his wife, cut off a part of her anatomy and threw it in a well where it remained for several days.

These stories are picked at random. It seems that Japanese women and their lovers are addicted to vivisection for most of the sensational tales indicate skillful knife work.

It also was disclosed that it is common practice for male policemen to compel women prisoners to remove their clothing and submit to examination for concealed documents, pertaining, of course, to spy charges. But on Sept. 12, the *Jiji* reported that the police had compelled four conductresses employed by a bus company to strip entirely naked "for the pleasure of the policemen." The women had been involved in a strike.

The *Nichi-Nichi* reported (April 23, 1937) that the police in Osaka had arrested a band of 80 men who were accused of practicing sexual abnormalities and wearing women's clothing on the public streets.

We all know that Tokyo has been selected as the site for the 1940 Olympiad. Might we humbly suggest that Tokyo also become the venue for the World Society of Sexological Research, and the Society of Sensational Newspapers.

The few reports used here as illustrations of the theme were selected from some 40 translations of

stories pertaining to sex subjects which appeared in the large Tokyo newspapers in a period of a few weeks. These reports ranged from the gruesome to the ridiculous and in some instances foreigners were the victims of the sensational publicity. One such which ran with illustrations in several of the papers, dealt with the alleged sexual meanderings of an attache of a European Embassy. He left the country after the papers had printed the pictures of eight or ten of the dozen or more women with whom he allegedly had been in more or less intimate relations. The Embassy authorities denied the entire story as a trumped-up fake to influence the public against the country whose attache was the victim of the allegations.

To revert to the situation at Shanghai the authorities of both International Settlement and French Concession are familiar with efforts which are constantly being made to lure women into Hongkew. The *North-China Daily News* published a report on Wednesday of this week of the conviction of seven Chinese men who were found guilty of sending Chinese women to brothels in Hongkew under the guise of giving them jobs in factories. Twelve women were rescued from being taken to Hongkew. The convicted men who stated they were acting for higher-ups in the Hongkew district, received terms in jail ranging from three to seven years. It is well known that conditions in the Hongkew district, prior to the outbreak of hostilities, were worse than anywhere else in the city. North Szechuen Road, for several blocks extending from Range Road practically to the Japanese Naval Barracks at Hongkew Park probably sheltered more immorality and viciousness than any similar district in the world. Fortunately, many of these dives and brothels were burned out, but the efforts of procurers indicate that attempts are again being made to rebuild the area.

JAPANESE SEIZE CHINA'S LARGEST CEMENT PLANTS

THE Japanese military authorities have seized China's four largest cement plants, Shanghai Portland Cement Works, Ltd., capitalized at \$2,000,000; China Portland Cement Company, Ltd., Lunghwa, capital \$2,000,000; Northwestern Industrial Company's Cement Mill, Taiyuan, Shansi. The two mills at Shanghai have a monthly capacity of 20,000 tons while the one in Taiyuan has a monthly capacity of 2,000 tons.

Another Chinese concern, Chee Hsin Cement Company, with plants at Tangshan, Hopei and near Tsinan, Shantung, is capitalized at \$14,000,000 and has a monthly production of 30,000 tons. Chee Hsin was taken over by Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, which has been granted monopoly rights by the Japanese Army.

In the cases of the mills at Shanghai, (all were owned by private interests) the Japanese army took possession and "protected" the properties until they could be handed over to Japanese interests, Onoda Portland Cement Company, Iwaki Cement Company, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and the Asano Portland Cement Company. Mitsui will have charge of the sale of the products of the Shanghai plants while Asano will have charge in the North.

The Japanese announced that while they were taking over the properties and operating them and also controlling the sale of output and purchase of supplies, they did not intend to "disturb" the Chinese ownership or equipment which will remain unchanged. However, the Japanese intend to introduce improved technique and production methods as well as more modern machinery from Japan.

TOKYO PEACE RUMORS PERSIST DESPITE DENIALS

POLITICAL spokesmen in Tokyo have again denied that the Japanese Government has secretly requested Great Britain to approach the Chinese authorities on the question of peace.

A member of the Tokyo Foreign Office on April 13 described these reports as mere rumors put out by individuals and interests which may harbor ulterior motives. The Japanese spokesman particularly blamed the British *Reuters* news service and the Soviet *Tass* agency for circulating the reports that highly placed individuals in Japan were becoming apprehensive over the drift of affairs and were secretly working for a cessation of hostilities. The spokesman declared that since Japan had repudiated the Kuomintang Government, it naturally could not negotiate with it; on the other hand Japan was working for the creation of a new regime which would be ready to cooperate with Japan on Japan's terms.

Chinese leaders who are familiar with Japanese politics were convinced there was deep significance in the reports of the illness of Premier Konoye and his repeated attempts to resign. Also they were convinced that there was equal, if not more significance in his decision to remain at the helm of state, indicating that strong pressure had been brought to bear. What was meant by his statement (*Domei* from Tokyo, April 19), "I am filled with trepidation thinking of the soldiers at the front and citizens at home, while lying on my bed since the beginning of this month."

There is no disputing the fact that the reverses suffered by the Imperial Japanese Army in southern Shantung—regardless of future developments on that front—have created serious unrest in the Japanese political and military camps. It was inevitable that rumors of secret peace feelers should follow these reverses, because, first of all, there is nothing that the big Japanese capitalists and industrialists fear more than a disorganized and rebellious Japanese Army.

Of further interest in connection with the rumors of Tokyo's secret peace moves, was the report from Japan that the British and French Ambassadors allegedly had conferred in Hankow on the matter of extending more vigorous support to the Chiang Kai-shek administration. Tokyo claimed that Sir Archibald Clark Kerr and Emile Naggier discussed the matter of cooperating on the construction of a railway linking Chungking, Changsha and Yunnanfu with Burma by rail.

The Peiping Provisional Government has opened a diplomatic office in Tokyo with C. Sun, former secretary of Chinese Embassy there, as director. The office was opened on April 12. Peiping also announced that all laws promulgated by the National Government on the basis of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's *Three People's Principles* would shortly be abolished. Also there was the announcement that Peiping is making preparations for assuming full control of the Japanese occupied areas in Honan and Shansi provinces. Shao Jui-chen, head of the Honan "autonomous" government, is in Peiping, negotiating on the transfer of authority to the Peiping Administration. At present, Peiping controls only two provinces, or rather the occupied portions in them, Hopei and Shantung.

Chow Jung-kuang, former head of the East Asia Department of the Nanking Foreign Office was appointed (April 14) Secretary-General of the Sino-Japanese Economic Council in Peiping.

Officials of Nanking's "Reformed Government" have further extended their stay in Shanghai and according to report are not planning to return to the Capital in the near future. They appear to be less enthusiastic than they were three weeks ago. They are all living under guard in the New Asia Hotel in Hongkew. The

Executive Yuan of the Reformed Government recently issued a mandate, transferring Education Minister Chen Tseh-min to the Chairmanship of Kiangsu and appointing the Interior Minister Chen Chun concurrently Minister of Education.

Nanking is experiencing difficulty in handling the recalcitrant Soo Hsi-wen, "Mayor of Ta Tao Government of Shanghai." Soo is said to have rejected Nanking's scheme to reorganize his regime. Soo advanced one of his own, which, if carried out, would enable him to control all neighbouring districts around Shanghai with a revenue income greater than that of Nanking. In any event, Soo insists that he should continue to head the Shanghai organization, by whatever name it is to be known. The Japanese have desired to reorganize the "Ta Tao" Government into the "Shanghai-Woosung Governor's Office." After its reorganization, a special Department of Foreign Affairs would be established with a local lawyer named Kan as director. The Department of Public Safety would be headed by Chu Yu-chen; the Department of Finance by Ho Chia-yu; the Department of Communications by Chang Shu-sen; and the Department of Social Affairs by a certain Mr. Hu.

Leaders of the "Shanghai Civic Association" were recently hosts at Japanese Club in Hongkew to about 300 Japanese military, naval and diplomatic officials, leading members of local Japanese community, and officials of Nanking's "Reformed Government." Hsin Shao-yu, member of the Executive Committee of the Association, declared that his organization has "done much to rehabilitate Shanghai, with the assistance of Japanese military and diplomatic officials." Despite Hsin's claim, there was considerable curiosity about the Association—who were its leaders and what had it done.

At the end of last December, a group of prominent Chinese business men and civic leaders promoted the organization. Among them were Loh Pa-hung, well-known Chinese Catholic leader; T. K. Yung, influential industrialist; Yang Hsin-cheng, nick-named "Mayor" of Tsaohochin, one of Shanghai's suburban towns. Following the assassination of Loh and Yang and the death at Hongkong of Yung, all other promoters hastily withdrew from the organization and since then, nothing has been heard of it.

In addition to intensified Chinese guerilla activities, Pootung was thrown into confusion following an unsuccessful attempt on the life of the "Ta Tao Mayor" Soo Hsi-wen on April 15. On the morning of that day, two hand-grenades were thrown at the car in which Soo was travelling to his office in Pootung. The roof of the car was badly damaged, but Soo allegedly escaped injury. The assassins escaped by disappearing into the crowd. Immediately following the incident, Japanese marines were rushed to the scene and martial law was declared. No arrest of suspected bomb-throwers has been made, but several innocent persons were taken into custody. As a result of the incident, officials of the "Ta Tao" Government were badly scared and many of them were reported to be quitting their jobs. In an effort to apprehend the bomb-throwers, the Ta Tao Government has offered a public reward of \$1,000, which so far has proved of no avail. It is still unknown whether the bombs were thrown by Chinese guerillas or members of Chinese patriotic organizations.

Also there was the reported arrest of three high officials of the "Ta Tao Government" by Japanese military authorities on charge of graft and corruption. The detained officials were said to be Wu Chia-yu, "Commissioner of Finance;" Chu Yu-tseng, "Commissioner of Public Safety;" Cheh Ih, "Special Commissioner;" and Chiang Wen-yuen, divisional chief of the "Finance Bureau."

According to Japanese reports, a new political party to be known as "Hsin Chung Hui" (China Revival

Society) is being organized in Central China with Soo Hsi-wen and Wang Tze-hui, (Formosan Minister of Industry of Nanking "Reformed Government"), as promoters. The new party would be based on the principles of "Wang Tao" or Kingly Way and its aim would be elimination of Communist elements in China. Its membership extends to nationals of all Asiatic countries, including Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Formosans and Siamese.

Chu Chang-nien, former Customs Superintendent at Shanghai and son-in-law of Tong Shao-yi, inserted a advertisement in the *Sin Wan Pao* April 12, declaring that he has been staying in Hongkong and that all rumors circulated about him are groundless.

Some 80 Chinese lawyers, who participate in the "Reformed Government" in Nanking or in the various so-called "Maintenance Committees" in Soochow, Sungkiang, Wusih and other districts in Shanghai-Nanking Area under Japanese armed occupation, have been dismissed as attorneys-at-law by order of the Ministry of Justice of the National Government. Of those thus disqualified, about 40 are members of the Soochow Bar Association.

Sixteen military officers have been court-martialled and punished for violation of discipline, it was announced by the Generalissimo's Headquarters at Hankow. The delinquent officers were as follows:

Cheng Hung-yu, Director of the Commissariat Department, having been found guilty of drawing up false accounts with a view to embezzling public funds, has been executed.

Yo Shun-yung, Battalion Commander, having been found guilty of resisting orders during military operations, has been executed.

Li Yu-chun, Battalion Commander, having been found guilty of cowardice during battle and impeding military plans, has been executed.

Chen Hsien, Company Commander, having been found guilty of plunder, has been executed.

Feng Yu-liang, Company Commander, having been found guilty of instigating mutiny, has been executed.

Ho Hung-chih, Section Commander, having been found guilty of fabricating and disseminating rumours and murdering his superior, has been executed.

Mi Chih-chin, Transport Officer, having been found guilty of violating military orders and raping a woman, has been executed.

Chen Fu-hsing, N.C.O., having been found guilty of impeding military plans, has been executed.

Wu Lu, Peace Preservation Commander, having been found guilty of leaving his post without authorization and impeding military plans, has been sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment.

Tien Yu-min, Regimental Commander of a Peace Preservation Corps, having been found guilty of leaving his post without authorization, dereliction of duty, and impeding military plans, has been sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment.

Lo Hsin-kwang, Company Commander, having been found guilty of incompetence in controlling his subordinates, has been sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment.

Li Pu-chun, Counsellor, having been found guilty of instigating mutiny, has been dismissed from office. He will be further examined and punished.

Tan Tzu-hsin, Divisional Commander (10th Cavalry Division), having been found guilty of detaining military appropriations and violating military discipline, has been dismissed from office. He will be further examined and punished. (Tan was formerly an officer in the Northeastern Army).

Teng Chih-tsai, Brigadier Commander, having been found guilty of desertion, has been dismissed from his post and an order has been issued for his arrest and punishment.

Chao Hsi, Battalion Commander, having been found guilty of moving his troops without authorization, has been dismissed from office. He will be further examined and punished.

Cheng Tsung-han, Battalion Commander, having been found guilty of dilatoriness in the movement of his troops, has been dismissed from office. He will be further examined and punished.

In a statement issued at Canton (April 15), Madame Sun Yat-sen expressed her firm support of the Outline for the Campaign of Resistance and National Reconstruction adopted by the recent Emergency National Kuomintang Congress at Hankow. Calling for resistance to the Japanese invasion to the bitter end, the statement urged all members of the Kuomintang to:

1. Re-establish Party discipline, so as to re-establish the Party as the leader of the people.
2. Respect the wishes of the people and see to the enforcement of the rights of the people.
3. Stop all factional strife, so as to promote national unity.
4. Carry the campaign of resistance and national reconstruction to its logical conclusion.
5. Guard against all secret schemes of the enemy.
6. Mete out severe punishment to traitors.
7. Relieve the sufferings of the people both within and outside the war zone.

Sun Fo, President of Legislative Yuan, who had been visiting in England for the past two weeks, made the following statement on (April 14):

"I have been frankly informed that the chances of raising a loan, whether for China or any country, are at present hopeless in view of the general confusion of world conditions. On the other hand, the possibility of arranging commercial credits for China I consider feasible. This is not so much a question of war materials as the reparation of the cruel destruction suffered in the war."

Dr. Sun, however, said that he was greatly encouraged by the cordiality of his reception in all quarters in London and the sympathy that he found expressed for China. Dr. Sun was now visiting Scotland. His movements after return to London, he said, were as yet undefined.

The Legislative Yuan, of which Dr. Sun is President, held meeting at Chungking April 14, at which it was decided to resume regular sessions next week.

Gen. Chang Chun, Chairman-designate of the Szechuan Provincial Government, is reported to have resigned from the post, owing to his heavy duties as Vice-President of the Executive Yuan. It is understood that either Gen. Ho Kuo-kwang, Director of the Generalissimo's Headquarters at Chungking or Gen. Ho Cheng-chun, incumbent Chairman of Hupeh, will be appointed Gen. Chang's successor.

Responding to summons from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Gen. Liu Wen-hui, Defence Commissioner of Szechuan-Hsikang Border, was now on his way to Hankow to see Gen. Chiang to confer on the situation.

Farewell Receptions for Consul-General C. E. Gauss

Clarence E. Gauss, U. S. Consul-General at Shanghai for the past two and a half years, was the guest of honor at a reception on board the U.S.S. Augusta on Friday, April 22, from 4:30 to 6:30, the host being Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet.

Mr. Gauss is scheduled to return to the United States on leave shortly after the end of the present month and will be succeeded by Frank P. L. Lockhart, who has been First Secretary and Counsellor of the American Embassy in Peiping.

In addition to numerous other farewell functions in his honor, Mr. Gauss will also be guest of honor at a luncheon given by the American Community on Saturday, April 30 at the Columbia Country Club. Reservations for the luncheon should be sent to the American Chamber of Commerce, care of the American Club.

Mr. Gauss plans to spend sometime in the Department of State at Washington, following which he will probably return to the Far East.

Mr. Sun Joins With Rising Sun

Sun Yen-erh, former secretary of the Chinese Embassy under the Nationalist Government has been appointed the new diplomatic envoy to represent the "Provisional Government of China" in Tokyo, it was announced in Tokyo this week. Commissioned by Wang Keh-min, chairman of the Executive Commission of the "Reformed Government," Sun will establish a diplomatic office in a foreign-style house formerly occupied by the late Zenjuro Horigoshi, prominent Japanese silk exporter. Sun severed connections with the Nationalist Government at the start of the hostilities and went to Peiping to receive an appointment by the "Provisional Government." The new office will take charge of matters relating to Chinese residents in Japan and maintain close contact with Japanese officials. With its opening a five-barred flag will be raised in Japan for the first time.

Situation Reaches Poetic Stage

PRACTICALLY every newspaper in the United States published the poem written by His Majesty Hirohito, Emperor of Japan, on the occasion of the Annual Imperial Poetry Contest, which was to the following effect:

*Peaceful is the morning in the Shrine Garden;
World conditions, it is hoped, also will be peaceful.*

The Emperor's poem was written early in January. A month later, Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, well known Japanese Christian leader, wrote the following on the subject of the China war:

To Tears

*Ah, tears! Unbidden tears!
Familiar friends since childhood's lonely years,
Why dost thou come again to dwell with me?
Ye come; nor wait thy coming nor delay;
Nay, fearless with what scorn,
Ye picture China by my brothers torn.
Thy scorn I must accept,
But I'm no coward; pray heed ere more ye've wept;
I love Japan so fair,
And China too; this war I cannot bear*

Most everyone has read Ogden Nash's "The Japanese" which appeared first in the *Saturday Evening Post* and since has been copied almost everywhere:

*How courteous is the Japanese!
He always says, "Excuse me please."
He climbs into his neighbor's garden,
And smiles and says, "I beg your pardon";
He bows and grins a friendly grin,
And calls his hungry family in;
He grins, and bows a friendly bow;
"So sorry, this my garden now."*

But it remained for Sir Arthur Citrine, secretary of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain, to declaim as follows:

*Yankee talks a lot of bunk
When his ships are bombed and sunk;
Jap knows Yank is in a funk
Afraid of war in China.
John Bull, he is sitting tight,
Can't decide which side is right;
A little scared of Jappy's might,
Afraid of war in China
Far away in Tokyo
Cafe lights are all aglow,
Geisha girls sing soft and low;
There ain't no war in China.
From each busy city street
Comes the sound of marching feet.
Why do war drums loudly beat?
There ain't no war in China.*

The prize however for poetry inspired by the present war, at least from the standpoint of length, should be awarded to Dr. K. R. Menon, Ph. D., Singapore, whose poem of some 150 stanzas occupies 60 pages of his booklet entitled, "The Battle of China, or the Lay of a Chinese Girl." The following are sample stanza about Shanghai:

*The city of Shanghai lay
Without any safety,
As began the frightful fray
In light and darkness you can see,*

While boats rushed thro' all the way

*From Great Britain, India and Roosevelt States,
And France and Hitler's country at the gates
Of river Yangtse Kiang*

*To save from death and decay
Their fold in Land of Chiang*

*A British General he—
Was Telfer-Smallet brave,
Who rushed to the spot to see
That he did Chinese save
From shots of Nippon's machine
Fast pouring on the land,
And but for he on the scene—
With Yarnell in command;*

*And Yarnell the Admiral
Of U. S. A. Defence;
Thousands of refugees well
Would have gone to the dens
Of Death, Destruction and Fire,
And blazed on a common pyre,
To wasted cinder and ash
Within a lightning's flash;
Whilst hatred turns relentless
How losses man his sense!*

*And Mayor of Shanghai old—
The rever'd O. K. Yui—
Applauded in terms of gold
The distinct gallantry
Of the Ulster Riflemen,
And U. S. A. Marines
And Savoy Grenadiers then,
And their most human lines.*

Guiterman adds this gem to the rapidly-growing collection entitled "Exquisite Courtesy:":

*These Japanese are so polite,
They do exactly what is right.
They'll run you over with a lorry
And whistle through their teeth, "So sorry!"
They'll bomb you out of recognition,
But then, expressing deep contrition,
Will fire salutes above your grave.
How well these Japanese behave!*

Arthur Guiterman N. Y. *Herald-Tribune*

"Nippon's Modest Wants" are outlined thusly:

*My wants are few; I scorn to be
A querulous refiner;
I only want China,
And a mortgage deed of America,
And if kind fate threw Europe in,
And Africa and Asia,
And a few islands of the sea,
I'd ask no other treasure.
Give me but these—they are enough
To suit my notion—
And I'll give up to other men
All land beneath the ocean.*

—Independent Journal of Columbia University

A Japanese song writer rose to a artistic triumph when he wrote, "Under the Rising Sun Flag." The translation is by Narao Matsumoto.

I

*High up in the azure sky the Rising Sun flies.
What a refreshing feeling its white ground imparts!
What does the snowy white mean? What does it
express?*

Men with purity of heart does in represent!
 It is an expression of a world untainted!
 Under this very banner of the Rising Sun
 The land of the Rising Sun to rise is destined—
 'Tis a fact of yesterday, today, tomorrow!

II

On the white ground is painted the Sun, red and clear,
 A symbol of righteousness, beauty, and power!
 What does that red signify? What does it express?
 Righteousness of the nation it symbolizes!
 To the people's loyalty the hue testifies.
 Under this very banner of the Rising Sun
 Our fellow men face death with smiling faces—
 A fact of ancient, present, and future ages!

JAPANESE WOULD BUY S. S. HOOVER FOR SCRAP IRON

JAPANESE interests at Kobe announced their intention (April 12) to submit bids for the purchase of the Dollar liner, President Hoover, now allegedly falling apart on the rocks off Formosa where the ship was stranded on Dec. 10 last. According to a *Domei* dispatch from Kobe, the British insurance firms which had underwritten the policies on the Hoover, are planning to sell the ship at auction in May or June. It was stated that the Japanese intended, if they succeeded in purchasing the ship, to break up the 21,936-ton liner and dispose of it as scrap iron. The Hoover is still resting in its original position on the reef, off Kasho Island.

Of interest in connection with the wrecking of the S. S. President Hoover, was a series of addresses delivered in Japan by P. W. Reeves of Washington, D. C., before the Tokyo Pan-Pacific Club, wherein he claimed that the Chinese authorities had paid the Dollar Company the sum of U. S. \$4,000,000 for damages which the ship suffered as a result of the bombing by Chinese aviators off Woosung on August 30 of last year.

Mr. Reeves, who described himself as a former member of the staff of the U. S. High Commissioner to the Philippines, was a passenger on the Hoover at the time of the bombing. He returned to the United States where he delivered several speeches attacking American policy in the Far East. Late in March Reeves returned to Japan and delivered a series of addresses attacking the Chinese and also American policy toward Japan. He said that between 35 and 40 newspaper editors in America had agreed to publish his reports. In concluding his remarks, Mr. Reeves declared.

"We must correct the impression which now exists in other parts of the world that Japan is a terrible monster taking advantage of a weak and defenseless people. We must show the world that this campaign in which Japan is engaged is thoroughly justified. I intend to do my part."

Mr. Reeves recommended the creation of a demilitarized zone about Shanghai and the cities of North China and declared that when law and order has been created, not only the interests of Japan but other nations as well would be benefitted.

In the first of his addresses, Mr. Reeves alleged that the bombing of the President Hoover by Chinese airmen "was deliberate," but failed to cite a possible motive for such action. On the other hand he claimed that the bombing of the U. S. S. Panay by Japanese aviators "was accidental...but unquestionably the same tactics which have been employed by Japan would have been resorted to by any other nation at war." He charged that the Panay was speeding away from Nanking when bombed and alleged that it was protecting Standard Oil Company's tankers.

Berthing Fees Along Bund May Be Reduced

Admitting the possibility that the scale of charges for the loading and discharging of cargo at pontoons in the Bund are inequitably high, a spokesman of the Shanghai Municipal Council has stated that the Council is considering the question, all departments involved having been requested to make reports on the matter. When the scale of charges was announced in the Municipal Gazette of April 1 issue, this brought to the Council a deluge of letters from all shipping companies in Shanghai, Shipowners and agents, although not objecting to the levy of the fees in principle, protested strongly the high rates, pointing out that the scale instituted by the S.M.C. was far in excess of that charged by wharf companies in Shanghai, and, in fact, higher than the average rates in Far Eastern ports.

These companies compared the municipal rates with those of the Kinleeyuan Wharf, the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company and the scale now in force on the French Bund. In answer to this, however, the Council feels that the centrality of the Bund accommodations are definitely to the advantage of shipping companies. The S.M.C. spokesman also stated that it was absurd to compare their rates with those in existence at the French Bund, since there was approximately only 100 feet of public pontoon accommodation in the French Concession. Faced with this explanation, shipping companies stated that this argument was "unsound," as the protests were against the severity "of the scale, and not against fees in principle. A scale of charges of a lighter nature, it was pointed out, would serve the purpose as far as ridding the Bund of undesirable and superfluous vessels were concerned. On the other hand, charges that the scale resulted in the higher cost of food was ridiculed by the Council spokesman, who pointed out that a charge of \$30 or \$40 for a vessel bringing in some 800 pigs, and scores of baskets of poultry and vegetables in addition to other foodstuffs, was an insignificant item.

"Ta Tao Mayor" Misses Death

Soo Shih-wen, "mayor" of the "Ta Tao Municipal Government" which controls the Japanese occupied zone formerly under the jurisdiction of the City Government of Greater Shanghai, narrowly escaped death last week when two hand grenades were thrown at his motor-car in Pootung. Although the roof of the car was damaged, the "mayor" was not wounded. Showing much presence of mind, the chauffeur stepped on the accelerator and piloted the car to the street along the Pootung bund. Two risha pullers and three pedestrians, however, were wounded in the explosion. "Mayor" Soo has recently been reported as defiant to the "Reformed Government" and has blocked its efforts to reorganize the "Ta Tao Municipal Government" into the new City Government of Greater Shanghai with Mr. Chen Chun, the "Minister of Interior" as mayor. It is said that Soo has insisted in retaining his post in Shanghai and that the "Reformed Government," at Nanking has been forced to consider a new plan for the establishment of a special administration governing Shanghai and Woosung areas.

S.M.R. Opposed to Occidental Loans in North China Area

The South Manchuria Railway, which has been trying to borrow money in the United States for a considerable period, issued a warning against the importation of foreign capital for the financing of Japanese development projects in North China. The warning was issued by Yosuke Matsuoka, president of the S. M. R., in an interview with *Domei* circulated to the Shanghai press on April 16. He urged the Japanese to "pull through the present emergency with Japanese funds," and claimed that the railways (seized from the Chinese) had been 60 percent rehabilitated. Mr. Matsuoka approved the reported appointment of Baron Seinosuke Goh as chairman of the organizing committee for the great North-China Development Corporation, Yen 350,000,000 official company chartered by the Japanese Diet to exploit and monopolize the resources of the northern Chinese provinces which have been seized by the Imperial Japanese Army.

French and Manchukuoans Tangle

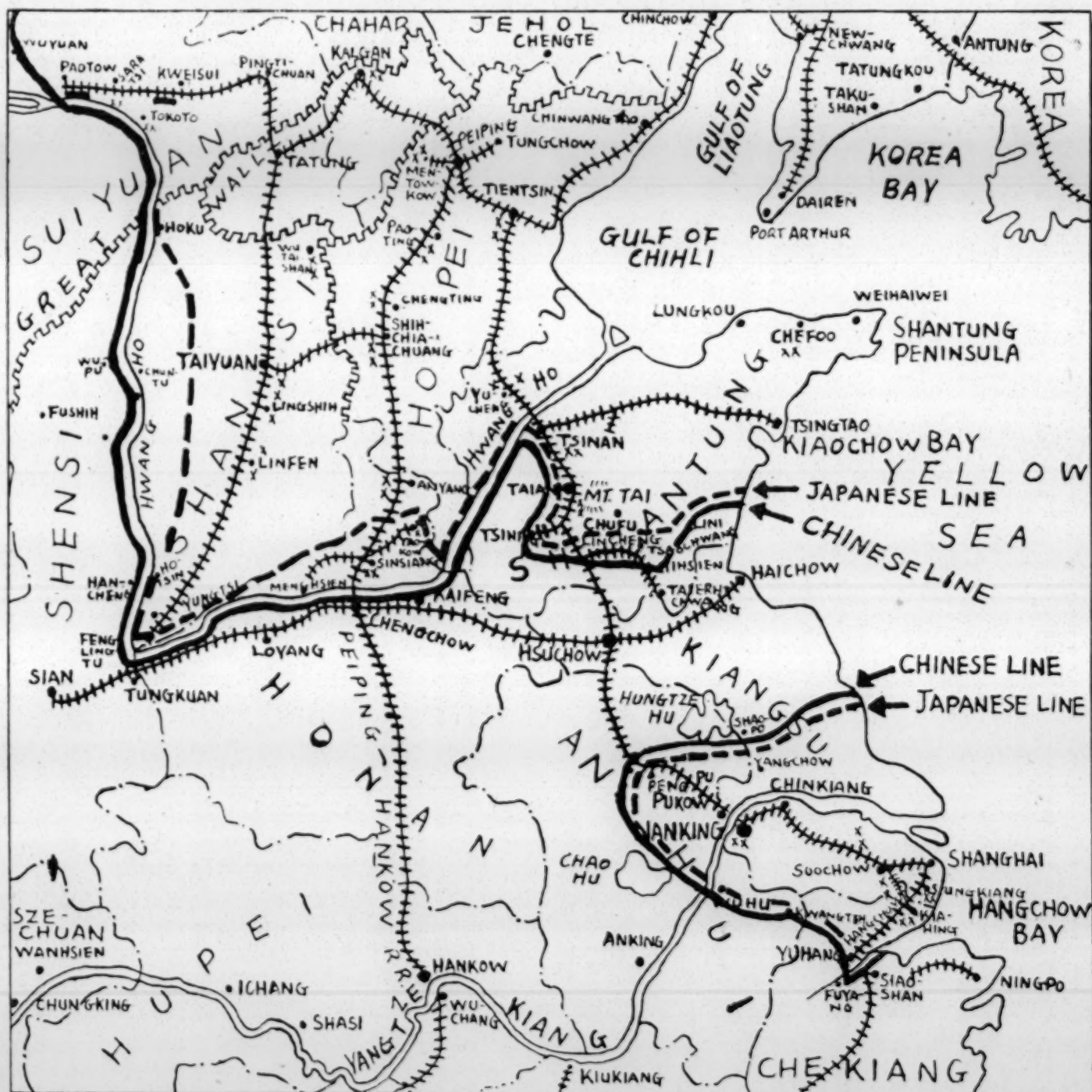
Tension continued to grip this little border town on April 16, as a small French force continued to maintain an outpost in territory claimed by Manchukuo as her own. The French military authorities here calmly ignored Hsinking's demand for the withdrawal of French troops within the Great Wall. Manchukuo officials here revealed that the Hsinking Government intended to take "another step" before shortly. The nature of the step was not disclosed. On April 15, the chief of the Shanhaikwan border police, on behalf of the Manchukuo Government, filed vigorous representations with the commander of the French detachment in the town. The demarche protested against the alleged violation of Manchukuo's territory.

China's Mobile Units Harrass Japan

Many a Shanghai resident during the last week has heard the crackle of rifle-fire, the sporadic sputter of machine-guns. Reason is, large bands of Chinese guerrillas, moving back into the environs of Shanghai, have caught Japanese patrols napping, liquidated them from time to time with gusto, retired quickly into bamboo groves only to appear again to harass other Japanese detachments.

driving the Japanese before them and bottling them up in the city. Then on Sunday, the Chinese called a halt to the assault on Yih sien in order, they said, to avoid unnecessary losses entailed by storming operations. Instead, the Chinese command decided to use smaller forces to surround the Japanese troops at Yih sien, Tsaochwang, and Hsianchen and starve them out. By Wednesday, the front

MORE THAN 2,000 MILES OF SINO-JAPANESE BATTLE LINES



The above map shows approximately how the Sino-Japanese battle lines stood at the middle of April. In the Lower Yangtze area they embraced large sections of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei. In the North the lines extend from the coast south of the Shantung Peninsula, westward across southern Shantung, Hopei, northern Honan into Shansi and thence northward across Shansi to Paotow in Suiyuan.

The movement of guerrilla troops is, among several important reasons, one of strategy. They constitute a direct menace to Japanese occupation of the Nanking, Wusih, Hangchow areas. Their presence will prevent, the Chinese hope, the Nipponese from moving their strength from the Shanghai area to Southern Shantung where the reall important battle of the war is now in progress.

In Shantung, in the vicinity of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, the course of battle during the past week changed little from the preceding week. Up until two or three days ago, Chinese continued their heavy offensive from Taierchwang down to Yih sien,

had shifted to Lingyi where, under cover of intensive artillery fire, Japanese troops, now reinforced, launched a large-scale offensive on Chinese forces. General Li Tsung-jen, commander of Chinese troops on this front, said that his lines were being pounded heavily, but his forces were offering stubborn resistance to the Japanese advance.

Chinese military despatches from the Tientsin-Pukow Railway front report that Japanese reinforcements for the drive in south-east Shantung total four divisions including one from Shanghai which landed at Tsingtao and marched towards the south-west

along the motor-road towards Lingyi, and also another division and a half from the Peiping-Suiyuan and Peiping-Hankow Railways fronts. The Chinese command at Hsuechowfu, headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese forces on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway front, does not believe that the Japanese will make their main drive through Lingyi. It believes that the Japanese operating in south-east Shantung, and those on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, will try to form a junction on the plains south of the Taishan and Yishan mountains.

Advance from Tsiningtao

This move, according to the Chinese command, will be taken partly to relieve the Japanese troops at present surrounded within the city walls of Yih sien and Tsaohwang, and partly to combine the strength of the two columns for a big drive through the Chinese lines between Weishan Lake and the Grand Canal. Chinese reports also claim that the Japanese troops who landed at Tsingtao have arrived at Feih sien and are advancing westward in two columns, one heading for Yih sien and the other heading for Hsianchen in an attempt to lift the siege on the two cities.

Japanese reinforcements from Shansi, which arrived in Tsinfu by train, are now entering Wenshang for a drive in west Shantung. They are heading for Chuyai, Kinghsiang and Shanchiu in order to cut the Lunghai Railway west of Hsuechowfu. Advancing southward in parallel columns along the east and also the west banks of the Yi River, the Japanese forces are making a third attempt to capture Lingyi, strategic city in south-east Shantung province. Another Japanese flying column is advancing towards Lingyi from the south from Hiankungmiao to complete the encirclement of the city.

Chinese Successes

Avenging their defeat at Tenghsien, on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, north of Lincheng, the Szechuen troops commanded by General Sun Cheng crossed the Grand Canal and occupied Hanchwang township Tuesday. The Japanese were still holding out at the railway station and also in a few villages in the suburbs. The Japanese at Shakou, south of Lincheng, sent two columns south along the railway to support the defenders of Hanchwang. One of these columns was stated to have been intercepted and repulsed by the Chinese while fighting was still in progress between the second column and Chinese troops. The Chinese command, it is understood, ordered an assault on the village outside the north gate of Hanchwang late last night, hoping to expel the Japanese troops holding out in the blockhouses there.

The activity of Guerrilla troops, particularly in Central China, is causing the Japanese more concern, perhaps, than their troubles in Shantung. Reason is, Japanese are realizing that they cannot hold territory after they have captured it. More than 20,000 Chinese guerrillas effected a landing at Kingshanwei on the Chekiang coast, according to special reports received here. Kingshanwei, it may be recalled, was the place where large numbers of Japanese troops succeeded in effecting a landing last November and outflanked the Chinese troops leading to the strategic withdrawal of all Chinese forces from Shanghai. These guerrillas are commanded by General Lo Tso-yin, one of the most active Chinese generals in the defence of Shanghai in the latter part of 1937. They have occupied Haiyen and Haining districts.

Mobile Units Active

Chinese mobile units are extremely active on the Shanghai-Hangchow railway line with Ishing as their base. These mobile units are co-operating closely with the regular forces and are continuing to harass the Japanese positions at Sungkiang, Minghong, Machiao, Hsinchuan, Chipao and Wuchiakong, west of Shanghai.

At Machiao on the Shanghai-Sungkiang highway, there are some 3,000 Japanese soldiers. At Wuchiakong on the Shanghai-Minghong highway there are another 3,000 Japanese soldiers.

The mechanized units of the Japanese 16th division were sent to Hangchow from Shanghai last week in view of the serious condition in the area created by the Chinese mobile units. As many as 20 armored cars and 10 trucks were used to send these mechanized units to the Lake side city. New tactics have been adopted by the Chinese regular troops and guerrillas on the Eastern front to attack the Japanese and both Suancheng, west of Kwangteh and Ishing, west of Taihu (Lake) have been surrounded and will soon be completely occupied by the Chinese forces.

Special precautionary measures have been taken by the Japanese against the guerrillas at Yangtzepoo, Chapei, Tachang, Kiangwan, Chengju, Lunghwa, Jessfield, Pootung and Tsaohochin districts in the suburbs of Shanghai. All passers-by in the districts were thoroughly searched by the Japanese sentries this week. Chinese guerrillas in Pootung attacked the Japanese at Nanchiao, Tinglin and Chuanchiahang Monday and a number of truckloads of Japanese wounded soldiers have been sent to the Chung Shan Hospital at Fenglinchiao. On Wednesday, the guerrillas attacked the Japanese at Sungkiang and reached Mi Shih Tu (rive market ferry), outside of the south gate of Sungkiang. Large numbers of Japanese troops have rushed to the area from Shanghai as reinforcements. Chinese regular troops numbering over 50,000 are advancing toward Chapu. Other columns of regular troops are advancing toward Pinghu, Kashing, and Kashang, important cities in North Chekiang.

It is estimated that a total of 400,000 Chinese regular troops and guerrillas are now actively engaged in fighting the Japanese on the eastern front.

Japanese Dead Removed

No one was allowed to pass by the main streets in Nantao, during the past few days, because seven or eight truck loads of Japanese dead soldiers were sent to Japanese transports anchored off the Nantao bund. These dead soldiers were brought here from cities on the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.

Munitions have been transported by ducks for the Chinese guerrillas and plain clothes men in the suburbs of Shanghai, according to Chinese reports. Ducks carried by farmers from villages to the suburbs of Shanghai are reported to have their stomachs filled with bullets to be used by the guerrillas. It is reported that this novel means of transportation has been discovered by the Japanese troops and large numbers of ducks have been detained by the Japanese along the Soochow creek in West Shanghai.

Minds of Korean Children to Be Safeguarded by Japanese

The Japanese supervised Korean Residents Association announced this week that arrangements have been made for a series of lectures to be delivered to the children of Koreans who attend Chinese schools in the International Settlement. The lectures will be given by Japanese and will deal with culture and other aspects of Japanese life.

Present Emperor's Photo

Photographs of Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako have been presented to Tung Wen College and now occupy a honored position on the altar at Chiaotung University, where the Tung Wen classes are held now, the *Shanghai Nippo* said last week.

Tibetan School Anniversary

The first anniversary of the founding of Shanghai's only school for the study of Tibetan and Mongolian subject will be observed this month. More than 220 students have been recruited by the school during the past year and sent to Pootoo, the Buddhist island south of Shanghai, for study. The aged principal of the school, the Lama Chen Cheh Gee, whose Thibetan name is Lo San Seen Pie, said that the school is under the authority of the late Panchen Lama of Tibet. The Lama Chen Cheh Gee, a native of Fong Hwo, Ningpo, traveled through Tibet in 1902 and during 1903 and 1904 was in Mongolia. He described the famous Potala of Lassa saying it is a building covering an area equal to three or four Shanghai blocks and nine stories high. This immense building, which was built in the eighth century, is the residence of the Dalai Lama.

Chiang Commends Cantonese

Upon receipt of reports that the Kwangtung Air Force had brought down seven out of 24 Japanese airplanes during a raid on Canton on the 13th inst., General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission, telegraphed a message of commendation to the Kwangtung Air Force, praising it for its efficiency and loyalty. Of the seven Japanese airplanes brought down, only the wreckage of four has been discovered. The search is being continued for the other three machines.

Suiyuan Changed to Houho

The name of Suiyuan, largest city in the former Suiyuan Province, has been changed to Houho by order of the Mongolian Autonomous Government, it was announced in Peiping. The Mongolian Government officially notified the Provisional Government of China and the Japanese Expeditionary Force Headquarters in North China of the change in the city's name.

German Pilot Killed in Japan

Wilhelm Hornbostel, 26-year-old German test pilot, who apparently was an employe of the Buckers Company—according to Domei—was killed on April 10 at Tokyo when his plane crashed to the ground. He was making a test flight over the Haneda International Airport at the time of the accident, the cause of which was not stated.

Panay Debt to Be Paid

Indemnity for the sinking of the U.S.S. *Panay* near Hobsien on Dec. 12 last will be paid to the American Government April 18 or 19, *Domei* reported from Tokyo.

N. China Airmail for Japanese

Air-mail service to Tientsin, Ysinan, Tsingtao, Manchuria and Japan may be used by Japanese nationals only, Japanese press reports said in Peiping.

Madame Chiang Asks Aid for China's Homeless Children

A moving appeal on behalf of the "many tens of thousands of children, bereft of parents and homes," was made by Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Generalissimo, in a special article which appeared in the latest issue of *Women's Life*, a leading Chinese periodical for women. In her article, China's First Lady asks her fellow countrymen and countrywomen to contribute generously to the fund-raising drive now in full swing under the auspices of the Association for War Refugee Children.

Madame Chiang wrote:

"We have now been involved in a desperate war against a ruthless and unscrupulous enemy for over eight months. Because it is necessary to have full public support behind our Government, and because there are criticisms that our people as a whole do not seem to understand the nature of their responsibilities in such a crisis, or the way in which they should respond to what is happening to our country. I feel that I should try to indicate where their interests and responsibilities do really lie. I am sure that educated people—people who possess conscience—are not wilfully disregarding their responsibilities, even if some may appear to be doing so. It is more likely that many do not realize the nature of those responsibilities. Perhaps they do not understand how to become active in trying to help the country in general, and their

THE RETURN HOME



York in the Louisville, Kentucky, Times

suffering fellow-beings in particular, to surmount the national and personal difficulties and dangers that confront us all.

"What may look like apathy may be ignorance of necessities and opportunities. Or it may be that the long period of internecine warfare following the Revolution of 1911 developed in the people a mental attitude of aloofness and indifference towards armed strife, which attitude now renders it difficult for them to differentiate between the nature and consequences of past local wars and the present invasion of China by a foreign foe fully equipped with every implement of highly scientific and mechanized warfare.

"Indifference" Explained

"Perhaps this explains much that looks like indifference on the part of the people in general, for civil wars were usually conducted without popular support. Not indeed, until the purposes of the Northern Expedition to overthrow warring war-lords for all time were understood did realistic people become conscious of the effective influence they might exert and assistance they might render to bring an armed conflict to a successful and advantageous end. But since then there seems to have been a natural tendency to adhere to the old accepted habit of mind that war is none of their business, that soldiers are made to fight, and that the Government should do everything else connected with the conduct and conclusion of any armed combat that may arise.

"There is, however, a vast and a vital difference between the oldtime civil wars and the war that has been forced upon us, and which has now involved practically all of our country in grave danger and much of it in utter ruin. The difference is that Japan is now engaged with all her strength fighting to conquer the whole of this land of our ancestors, to destroy our ancient culture and civilization, and to make us slaves. This must be realized by everyone. Japanese soldiers have perpetrated upon the persons of our people and our soil such monstrous massacres, such shocking outrages, and such colossal ruin that to prevent our complete annihilation every fibre in the bodies of each and everyone of us must be strained and every coin in our purse must be used, without respite until we have either freed our country of the infamous aggressors or until we are dead.

Missionaries Praised

"Missionaries and other foreign sympathizers lost no time, when war seemed inevitable, to plan for the protection of our people, and wherever possible, for the preservation of life. They have done noble work in a never-to-be-forgotten spirit. Many of our people have also done splendid things to help their fellow sufferers, but there are also vast numbers who have not. I think it is because these have not understood, having had no previous experience in organizing, and not having been accustomed to the mobilization of popular effort and strength to support the armies in the defence of our country. Whatever the reason, the call now is for all who have any strength, or any means, to come forward and give practical aid to the helpless and the homeless. United effort can secure us victory, and the very fact of helping to that end will bring to each and everyone a deserved feeling of gratification of a national deed well done. Now the slogan should unequivocally be 'everything and everyone for the State.' Everyone should be courageously cheerful, unafraid, resolute, stoical, kind and self-sacrificing from beginning to end, helpfully philosophic, and always, I repeat, unafraid and cheerful.

"There are many tens of thousands of children, bereft of parents and homes. There are more with parents who are too poor to feed and clothe them. These all must be cared for. They will soon be men and women. They must be housed, fed, clothed, and educated. They cannot be allowed to drift, to become beggars, and potential criminals, to burden the streets and highways with their famished bodies. Pride in our race alone should inspire us to prevent such a catastrophe and our inherent love of children should cause us to abhor even the thought of neglecting the thousands of them now in such sore need.

Cost of Upkeep

"If we remember the times of our own childhood, if we think of our parents, our homes, and our school days, we cannot do other than rally to provide the refugee children with opportunities to escape destitution and death, and help them to become worthy citizens able and eager to take their full share in the further defence and rehabilitation of our country. The Association for War Refugee Children is now making a drive for funds. It will cost \$60.00 per year to house, feed, clothe and educate, in a simple way, one child. We ask everyone of you to subscribe for several children, so that they can be properly maintained. Our immediate object is to care for 20,000 children; and later to support as many as our funds will allow. We shall distribute the children to different centres in the rear, house them in safety under responsible supervision; see that they are neither neglected nor ill-used; give them vocational training to fit them to take care of themselves, and, when they are able to work, provide them with something to do suited to their strength and ability to qualify them, when the time comes, to undertake the burdens of life for themselves."

Refugees Contribute

The 5th Refugee Camp in Wuchang contributed \$38.80 last week to the fund for the comfort of the troops on the south Shantung front. The refugees in the camp cheerfully went without food for one day, the money thus saved being remitted to the front immediately.

Missions Prepare Camps

To avoid a repetition of the tragedy in Nanking after its fall into Japanese hands, five foreign missions here have prepared 12 refugee camps to care for 30,000 Chinese women and children in case of a Japanese invasion of the Lunghai Railway area. These camps are being administered by the Kaifeng International Relief Committee, the officers of which are: chairman, Dom Francis Clougherty, Catholic Mission; secretary, Miss F. M. Watts, Canadian Church Mission; treasurer, Mr. A. R. Kennedy, China Inland Mission; and executive-secretary, Rev. E. Bruce Copland, Canadian Church Mission.

The five missions represented in the relief committee are the American Southern Baptist, American Free Methodist, Canadian

(Continued on page 231)

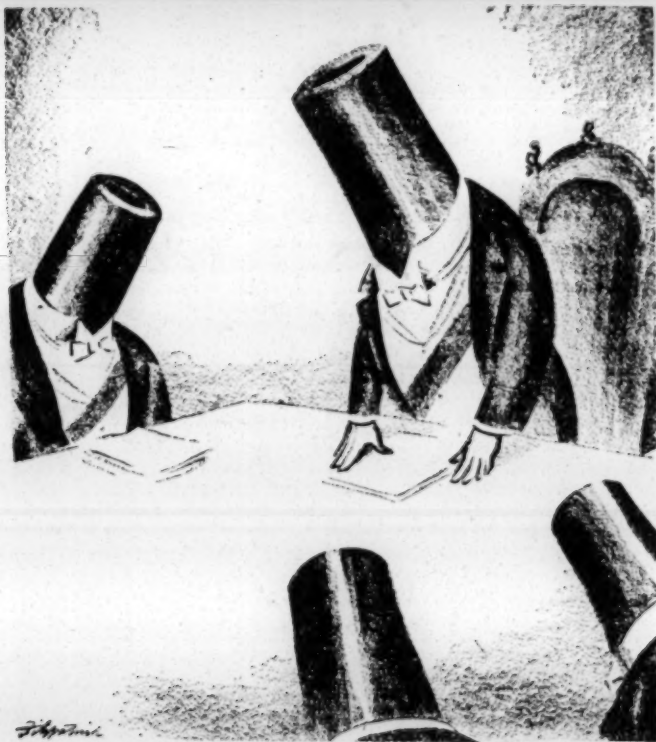
The Second World War in the Making

BY HAROLD SHEH

WITH Germany's armed occupation of Rhineland, the Spanish Civil War and the Anglo-Italian Mediterranean controversy nearly precipitating a world calamity in the past few years, war clouds again mount high as a result of the successful anchluss by Herr Hitler in Europe and the serious development of Sino-Japanese conflict in Asia. While many are of the opinion that "Le Point du Feu" for a Second World War lies in this part of the globe, one should not fail to acknowledge the significant position of Czechoslovakia, the next target of German exploitation. If the Sino-Japanese hostility proves to be the mines of the forthcoming war at all, it will not explode in the near future.

Without crediting a single bullet from her budget, Germany has gained from Austria 84,000 square kilometers of territory and 6,500,000 subjects. The storming incorporation of Austria

"FELLOW DIPLOMATS"



Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

into Germany, though meagerly affecting Austria since millions of her population are Germans, has nevertheless crushed the European equilibrium of power. Germany has become the greatest army custodian of the world. The fact that Hitler takes, without hesitation, such bold steps to violate Article 80 of the Versailles Treaty, in which Germany not only acknowledged the independence of Austria, but agreed that this independence should by no means be alienable, can be reasoned from the following angles. Firstly, an understanding between Germany and Italy whereby the latter accords a lukewarm reaction toward the anchluss has been reached. Secondly, Germany's new armament plan has been completed. Thirdly, Germany's conviction that France would not interfere at this juncture has been well calculated. To supplement the precedings, one has sufficient reason to believe that Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the British Prime Minister, has made a deal with Hitler to give Germany a free hand in return for Germany's agreement to cease her demands for the return of former German colonies. Should this be true, Great Britain has played a fool's errand, for, the restoration of Germany's lost colonies has been and still is the irrevocable policy of Herr Hitler as the Nazi leader.

Little Entente Disappointed

The development in Austria has well challenged the system of collective security upheld by the League of Nations after the World War. The outcome disappoints, in no small measure, the Little Entente countries in Europe, among which Czechoslovakia is the most notable one. They have to admit that they are facing increasing pressure from Germany and their destiny is at the latter's mercy.

Czechoslovakia, with three millions or 23.4% of her population being Germans who have attached relation with

the Nazi party, coupled with her Roman Catholic religion which has always been antagonistic to German feelings, is without question the expected victim of Hitler's next move. Being situated at the border of Germany, she, like Austria, is also being guaranteed by the League of Nations of her independence. Since Germany has, in defiance of the joint action by European powers at large, incorporated Austria, she can, if she chooses, play the same trick on Czechoslovakia, though she must be aware that, by taking this step, she may bring about the intervention of other powers. Czechoslovakia, realizing the seriousness of her future situation, signed Mutual Aid Pacts with both France and Russia in 1935. Such self-protection, however, will hardly prevent Hitler's daring move in the near future, since he has concentrated enormous number of troops in Austria following the anchluss. France, abiding by her obligation of the Pact, is expected to aid Czechoslovakia. Great Britain, though her foreign policy has been for years patterned the wise dictum of Anthony Eden, the former Foreign Secretary, that a war postponed may be a war averted, cannot fail to actively support France. The situation may remain intact for some time, during which compromise is expected to be made, should Soviet Russia abstain from intervention. But such state of affairs can hardly exist since Russia signed her Mutual Aid Pacts with both France and Czechoslovakia in 1935. The eventual move of Russia may seal the fate of the Second World War.

Fascism Vs. Democracy

Meanwhile, Japan and Italy, being Fascist countries themselves and having borne such obligations as explicated in their anti-Comintern Pact with Germany signed in November, 1937, are destined to rally to Germany's aid, though Italy waver somewhat in her resolution. Benito Mussolini's demonstration to the world, following the anchluss of Germany, well proves that he, though outwardly sympathizing with Germany, cannot but mass more troops along the ex-Austrian border and open parleys with Lord Halifax, the British Foreign Secretary. This development may not so easily pull Italy to Britain's side, but should bear vital significance to Italy's new allies, as far as whole-hearted co-operation is concerned. Therefore, one may predict to some extent that, should there be a Second World War, the nations of the world will again split into groups, on one side the Fascist Bloc, Germany, Italy and Japan; and on the other side the Democratic Entente, Great Britain, Soviet Russia, and the United States.

The significance of Poland should not be overlooked, however. Many share the opinion that "Le Point du Feu" for the Second World War will be kindled in Poland for she occupies Germany's upper Silesia, the richest territory for iron and coal. The cession of the land to Poland after the World War counts, therefore, as the greatest economic loss to Germany. Plans to redeem the lost treasure may have already been drafted by the Fuehrer. However, Poland is less significant as compared with Czechoslovakia, because she has always supported Germany's actions and shown goodwill to the latter ever since a non-invading Pact was signed between the two countries in 1934. Moreover, her foreign policy patterns more or less after that of Germany. While Germany annexed Austria to the world's surprise, Poland succeeded in renewing her diplomatic relations with Lithuania by an ultimatum. This daring attempt is believed to have tacitly been accorded by Germany. So long as Poland shows good-neighbor policy toward Germany, she has little danger of being a would-be victim to Hitler's move.

Rumania, always less sympathetic to Germany than her partners in the Little Entente, has wisely gained good understanding from France and Russia through the meritable service of her Foreign Minister, M. Petrescu Comnene. However, since Germany has little interest in this country, her insignificance is negligible.

Nazi Role in Asia

Back in this part of the globe, one can witness the most horrible Sino-Japanese conflict known in history for centuries. Germany's role in Asia bears equal importance to that in Europe, especially since her completion the anti-Comintern Pact of November 25, 1936 with Japan. The gravest significance should be attached to Herr Hitler's opening address of the Reichstag on February 20 this year when he announced the de jure recognition of 'Manchukuo' and came out openly on Japan's side. "I fear," he said, "that a Japanese defeat would not benefit Europe or the United States, but only Soviet Russia. The greatest Japanese victory would, in my opinion, be less dangerous than a Bolshevik victory." But strange as it may seem, Germany, from the beginning of the current hostilities, has been furnishing China with enormous quantities of arms and munitions. The position is, to say the least, somewhat ambiguous.

However, one point is clear that as long as there is no decisive victory for either Japan or China, Germany, Italy,

Russia, Great Britain, and the United States will not actively participate in the Sino-Japanese conflict; although American and British sympathies have always been with the Chinese. So long as no great power comes to the active aid of either China or Japan, this undeclared war sees no terminal in view. If the next war ever sets aflame in Asia, it will not be in the near future when none of the belligerents has shown signs of exhaustion.

Bismark, the noted iron-chancellor of Prussia, in his memorandum stated that there are two groups of countries in the world. The saturated countries wish to maintain their "status quo," while the discontented aim otherwise. Germany wanted peace after the Franco-Prussian War of 1871 when she sliced Alsace-Lorraine off France and a large sum of reparation. Furthermore, she completed the Austro-German League of 1879, the Triple Alliance of 1882, and the Russo-German Reinsurance Treaty of 1889 in order to strengthen her international position, thus permitting France no earthly chance of recovery. The table was turned, however, when she became one of the discontented countries after the World War. She has tried every means within her power to tear up the Versailles Treaty, to which she at one time solemnly affixed her signatures. She resigned from the League of Nations because of disagreement over the Disarmament issue. Japan followed suit as a protest against the adoption of the Lytton Report on Manchuria. Italy has terminated her membership owing to her resentment over the League's action with regard to Abyssinia. Thus the three discontented powers united to form what is known as the Fascist Bloc.

Confronting the menace, Great Britain and the United States have launched a large-scale rearmament program unprecedented in history. In February, 1937, the British government issued a White Paper, appropriating nearly £1,500,000,000 for the enlargement and modernization of its land, sea and air forces in a period of five years. The huge rearmament programme of the United States has been described as "America's reply to the troubled world conditions and the 'Panay bombing.'" The two great Anglo-Saxon democracies are rearming, to maintain peace against the Fascist Bloc. Should peace be abandoned, they will have no alternative but join the Second World War.

Anglo-Italian Pact May Weaken Rome-Berlin Axis

CONCLUSION of the friendship pact between Britain and Italy, signed April 16, was interpreted in London as strong evidence that Italy may drift from the Rome-Berlin axis toward a cooperation with the western Powers. Britain's next step is to heal Franco-Italian bitterness, political commentators believed. For this reason the Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, has invited M. Edouard Daladier, French Premier, and M. Georges Bonnet, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to visit London for conversations. Britons regard the pact as the greatest British diplomatic success in recent years because of Sig. Benito Mussolini's far-reaching concessions. The chief weakness of the accord is that it failed to include an agreement for reduction of fortifications. Thus Italy, apparently, will continue to maintain a formidable armed base at Pantellaria, commanding Mediterranean routes.

The Protocol records that the Government of the United Kingdom and the Italian Government, being animated by a desire to place the relations between their two countries on a solid and lasting basis and to contribute to the general cause of peace and security, decided to undertake conversations, with a view to reaching an agreement on questions of mutual concern.

The instruments annexed to the Protocol are eight in number are as follows:

1. The Anglo-Italian Declaration of January 2, 1937, regarding the Mediterranean is reaffirmed as is also the exchange of Notes of December 31, 1936, regarding the status quo in the western Mediterranean;

Information Exchange

2. The two parties agree to a periodical exchange of information with regard to major prospective administrative movements or a redistribution of their respective armed forces in their overseas territories in or bordering on the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, as well as in Egypt, the Sudan, Italian East Africa, British Somaliland, Kenya, Uganda and the northern part of Tanganyika.

The two parties also agree to notify each other in advance of any decision to provide new naval or air bases in the Mediterranean east of longitude 198 east and in the Red Sea or approaches thereto.

3. There is a further comprehensive agreement with regard to certain areas in the Middle East in which the two parties bind themselves to respect the integrity and independence of Saudi Arabia and Yemen. They agree that it is in their common interest that no other Power should interfere with the independence and integrity of those countries.

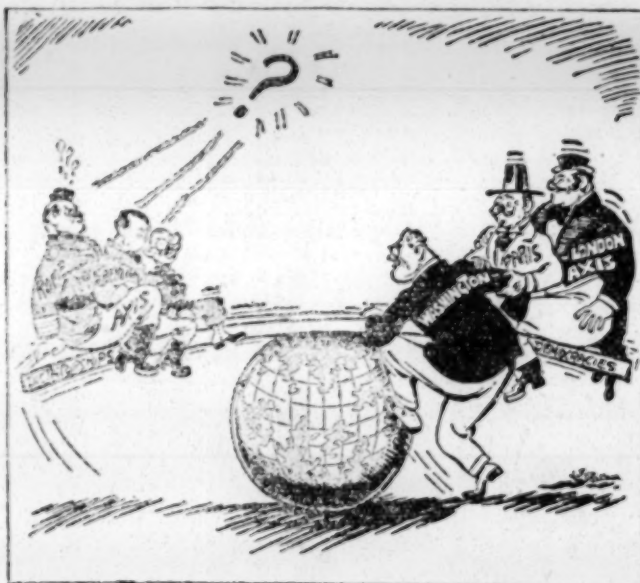
The agreement also deals with certain islands in the Red Sea and clarifies and regularises position, as between Great Britain and Italy, in regard to certain areas in southern Arabia, which have long been under British protection. This applies in particular to the Aden Protectorate where certain rights have been guaranteed to Italy.

Propaganda "War"

4. A declaration by the two Powers provides that neither shall employ the means of publicity or propaganda at its disposal to injure the interests of the other.

5. The Italian Government reaffirms to His Majesty's Government its previous assurances that it is fully conscious of its obligations towards the United Kingdom in the matter of Lake Tsana, the source of the Blue Nile, in Ethiopia. The Egyptian Government is associated with this declaration.

WILL HE USE HIS WEIGHT?



Hodges in the South Wales News

6. The Italian Government likewise reaffirms the assurance, which it gave to the League of Nations on June 29, 1936, that the natives of Italian East Africa should not be compelled to undertake military duties other than those of local policing and military defense.

7. The Italian Government also gives an undertaking with regard to the free exercise of religion by British nationals in Italian East Africa and the treatment of British religious bodies in that territory.

8. Each party reaffirms its intention to abide by the Convention of October 29, 1888, which guarantees at all times and for all Powers the free use of the Suez Canal. The Egyptian Government is associated with this declaration.

After the eight instruments follow a number of agreements, taking the form of exchanges of letters, regarding the questions of Libya, the London Naval Treaty, Spain and Ethiopia.

Libya Troops

The Italian Government states that it has given orders for the diminution of Italian forces in Libya, and that withdrawals have already begun at the rate of 1000 a week and will continue at this rate until peace-time strength is reached.

This will constitute a reduction by not less than half of the forces in Libya when the conversations are opened.

Italy further signifies her intention of acceding to the London Naval Treaty of 1936 as soon as the instruments annexed to the Protocol come into force. In the meantime, she will act in conformity with the provisions of the Treaty.

Japanese Cautious Over Pact

The Anglo-Italian Agreement is received in a critical light in important Japanese circles, which appear to consider that Italy has somewhat transgressed the implications of the Anti-Comintern Pact. Main interest, however, centres on whether the accord presages a stiffer British policy in the Far East.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* declares that the Foreign Office authorities believe the fundamental point of conflict between Britain and Italy cannot be said to have been clearly removed. The newspaper quotes the Foreign Office as saying: "The signing of the accord does not directly influence Far Eastern issues. It is inconceivable that any change should occur in Italy's attitude towards Japan. The pregnant question is Great Britain's attitude towards the Far East. 'It any case, the indirect effects of the accord are a matter of serious concern to Japan.'"

Japan Removes the "Open Door's" Welcome Mat

THE Open Door in Tsingtao, long a gateway for water-borne commerce in North China, has been virtually banged shut by Japanese military and naval authorities, and Shanghai's long-famed Open Door day by day is being closed tighter by the widespread smuggling activities of Japanese, the admittance of Nipponese goods duty free in occupied areas, and the host of nonsensical restrictions on trade imposed on shippers and consignees in the Hongkew and Yangtszepoo districts.

While British diplomats in Tokyo seek an understanding on the status of the Shanghai Maritime Customs, Japanese press opinion adds further strength to the certain knowledge that Japan is attempting to strangle all foreign business in Asia, and eliminate forever the fair trade practices outlined in the "Open Door" Policy, agreed to by all nations concerned in the China trade. Japanese newspapers report that the "Reformed Government" will soon take over the administration of the Shanghai customs; that the "government" is already studying the tariff schedule, in preparation for its revision, "so as to enforce a fair and impartial tariff. If such becomes a *fait accompli*, foreign importers and exporters will face an identical situation as in North China where the tariffs have been revised to favor Japan entirely.

Blocked at Tsingtao

Shanghai shipping men report that foreign vessels arriving in Tsingtao have been unable to land through-passengers and, in fact, have experienced extreme difficulty in obtaining permission for their officials to land in order to visit branch offices.

"We are experiencing the utmost difficulty in carrying out our service," the manager of a well-known foreign China coast

SEATS OF THE MIGHTY—AT SHANGHAI!



London Tribune

"By gad sir, I'll make you apologize for this!"

steamship company said this week. "Before we can convey cargo to Tsingtao, we have to submit a copy of our manifests to the Japanese naval authorities—not that we blame them, since we understand that they are busy landing forces and supplies there for the purpose of delivering a new offensive from that area. In addition to the onerous rules imposed on consignments of cargo to the port of Tsingtao by the Japanese authorities, we are still denied the use of wharves, which puts the cost of our transport up by a considerable percentage. So far we have managed to avoid trouble with the Japanese authorities, but only by adhering strictly to the rules they have announced publicly and privately. These rules would not be greatly oppressive were it not for the restrictions imposed on navigation, freedom of passengers and lack of wharfage facilities.

"Lack of wharfage facilities has been a severe handicap to our trade in Tsingtao, since all cargo consigned to that port must be landed on the beach by lighters, and there inspected by Japanese officials. This handicap is the greater because our agents have observed that Japanese merchant vessels, whether under Government charter or not, are drawing along side to unload. We understand that the majority of these vessels are not under Japanese Government charter, and therefore are operating, so far as we are concerned, in unfair competition. There have been occasions when our officials have been refused permission to land in order to visit our Tsingtao offices, and no reason has been given for the refusal. The Japanese authorities well know that we have observed the rules of neutrality since the blockade was established, and we feel that the restrictions placed on our trade in Tsingtao is a deliberate slamming of what we have been assured would be preserved as an open door.

Confirmation on the virtual closure of Tsingtao to "free" foreign trade was obtained from the representative of another shipping company. "We have placed the facts before the British Consular authorities," he said, "and that is as far as we can go at present, I believe the British and Japanese authorities are negotiating towards an amicable agreement on the subject."

Smugglers Run Rampant

One of the most insidious means of hampering foreign trade is in the form of smuggling by the ordinary garden variety of Japanese riff-raff and small-fry Japanese merchants. Even the *Shanghai Nippo*, Japanese newspaper, has deplored the activities of these unscrupulous Nipponese elements here. The *Nippo* said: "Lately large numbers of unscrupulous Japanese have arrived in Shanghai. These people are coming with the sole purpose of making money for themselves. They are looting the houses which are set on fire, as the proverb says. 'Only those who try to enrich themselves,' continues the Japanese paper, 'have so far come to Shanghai. Those who understand really the importance of Japanese responsibility at the present age have not yet come to China. It is to be hoped that all the unscrupulous elements will be rigidly eliminated by the authorities.'"

However, the Japanese military must be blamed. Since depriving the Maritime Customs of the use of their fleet of preventive craft, the city has been faced with one of the most serious smuggling problems in its history—even more serious than the situation which arose when the national tariff was first introduced in 1929, and large-scale operations were carried out by well-organized gangs against little or no opposition.

Huge losses, it is feared, will be suffered not only by the Customs, but by thousands of firms which have endeavored to carry on legitimate trade in competition with a flood of smuggled goods entering the country by many routes. Ranging from petty deals to cargoes involving huge sums of money, the "special" trade which once almost ruined business in East Hopei, has spread throughout the areas from which the Customs Service has been prohibited by Japanese military law, and one of the most important centers.

So far as Japanese-occupied territories are concerned, the position of the Customs service is characterized by a preventive work authority as "hopeless." Positive evidence of smuggling through the northern waterfront of Shanghai and across Garden Bridge has been discovered, and although action has been obtained from the Japanese Consular authorities against the smugglers in a few cases, by far the majority of cases escape undetected by reason of the barriers placed in the path of investigation. There is literally no end to the variety of goods which are being brought into Shanghai and other parts of China duty-free. From grain sugar to proprietary brands of wines and spirits, goods may be obtained at cut-throat prices from certain quarters, and legitimate merchants in the other parts of the Settlement in the present circumstances have as little opportunity of obtaining redress as the Customs Preventive officials have of taking action to stop the trade.

Prohibited from the northern areas, Customs officials have absolutely no control over the illegal import of goods, and no means of checking it, except by occasional discoveries in the Settlement or Concession. Neither cargo nor passenger vessels flying the Japanese flag may be examined and there is reason to believe that the opportunity is not passed over by unscrupulous elements. Although tentative plans for the establishment of a Customs control on bridges crossing Soochow Creek into the Settlement were at one time discussed, difficulties in the way of such a plan proved to be too great. To make the scheme effective, the Customs Service would have to enlist the assistance of the police force, but under Chinese law, smuggling, except of arms and narcotics, is not a crime and therefore no arrests could be made.

Dope Smuggling Increases

The narcotic smuggling situation also has reached grave proportions recently as the result of an opium shortage in Shanghai, but with the northern areas closed against them, the Customs Service is believed to be in a position to deal with only a small fraction of the amount of drug brought into Shanghai. Efforts to trace the source of small amounts of drug seized in the Settlement have ended at Soochow Creek, an authority said yesterday, and although they could not produce definite proof of it, officials felt certain that distributors and importers were acting from Hongkow, Wayside or Yangtszepoo waterfronts. It is not without a certain amount of irony that one of the largest sufferers as the result of the northern area "special trade" is a well-known Japanese firm, which has been pressing vigorously for preventive action against smugglers in Japanese-controlled areas.

Deliberate hinderance to Shippers and consignees in the areas north of Soochow Creek is another means by which Japanese hope to eventually freeze out foreign business. Last week, at the annual meeting of the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Ltd., British concern, Japanese restrictions were flayed by W. J. Keswick, the company's chairman. Said Keswick: "The restrictions on free access to properties in the International Settlement north of the Soochow Creek is and has been a sad detriment to trade.

Grave inconvenience to all shippers, consignees and clients is caused, and until living conditions become more secure and people can go about their business without hinderance in this portion of this great international port, the general conditions must continue to suffer severely."

Firms Lose Millions

Recently, a representative of an internationally-known firm of foreign importers estimated that his firm had lost more than two million dollars (Chinese) in trading over the past three months in the Yangtze ports. He estimated that the total losses of other foreign firms amounted to many millions.

"We have the orders," he said, "and we have the stock, but lack of transport has crippled our organization. Foreign vessels are carrying cargo no further than Hsinsungkong, well below Nanking, and if we shipped via Canton, the freight charges would be prohibitive, even if the railway line were not wholly occupied for the greater part of the time by military movements. A number of firms shipped their surplus stock up-river at the outbreak of hostilities and are still managing to trade on their standing supplies, but soon these will give out and all of them will either have to retire from business or meet the ruinous costs of transport via Canton. In my opinion they will retire.

"The rupture of business between Shanghai and the Yangtze ports as a result of the many military and naval restrictions has practically wrecked what we regarded as the most promising market under development in the Far East, and just on the eve of a wave of prosperity. Nanking, one of our most hopeful prospects, is no longer a market, while Tientsin, for various reasons, also is all but closed to foreign traders. Monetary fluctuations make the position more difficult, since we cannot trade ahead. At the outbreak of hostilities, our best markets were in Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Nanking, Tientsin and other Yangtze ports. It is the irony of fate that outside of Shanghai, our best market now is Hankow, where Government purchases from those firms which were wise enough to ship up-river at the outbreak of hostilities, have been sufficient to keep them going. Stocks in Hankow, however, are beginning to run low, and unless the river blockade is lifted to some extent, nothing can stop a shortage of goods in Hankow, with a corresponding increase of prices. The freedom of China's rivers definitely has been shackled by the Japanese, whatever statements have been made in the House of Commons, and with the shackling of the river commerce, trade has been strangled. It cannot be denied. Reopening of river communications from Shanghai must soon become a vital issue with foreign traders if they are to exist."

Municipal Police Attacked

In connection with the customs situation, the Japanese newspaper *Shanghai Nippo*, made an attack on the Municipal Police for their alleged collaboration with the Chinese customs inspectors in making unnecessary inspection of Japanese goods and levying illegal-commissions from Chinese merchants dealing in Japanese commodities. If these illegal deeds, says the paper, were done by only a section of the S.M.P. and the customs staff, for the purpose of making monetary profits, they will not of much significance. But these illegitimate acts were instigated by the authorities of the Shanghai Municipal Council, they will greatly affect the business transactions between Japanese and Chinese traders and should deserve the serious attention of the Japanese authorities. The *Nippo* then urges the Shanghai municipal authorities to make thorough investigation into the situation and take drastic measures to stop these illegal acts.

Chinese merchants engaged in distributing Japanese goods here are forced by the policemen of the International Settlement to pay "commissions" both secretly and openly, the *Nippo* also charges. This action on the part of the Settlement police the paper serves as a serious blow to the Japanese trade and the Japanese authorities are now paying special attention to the situation and are determined to take special actions to meet this situation. It is also reported that the Settlement policemen are giving much interference to the transportation of Japanese goods manufactured in Shanghai. They demand to know in many occasions whether or not these goods have paid Customs duties, the paper says.

719 Japanese Prisoners Taken; Nippon Claims They're Chinese

A Japanese military spokesman said last week he thought it "hard to believe" that the Chinese reports of the capture of 719 Japanese soldiers in southern Shantung were true. "In view of the physical similarity between the Chinese and the Japanese," he suggested, "it is possible that, for propaganda purposes, Chinese were put in Japanese uniforms and brought to Hankow to be exhibited." This explanation, he added, was plausible in view of the great pains taken by the military authorities in Hankow to prevent the onlookers to approach the alleged captives.

Meanwhile, the 719 Japanese prisoners arrived at Hankow on April 14. On the same day, 12 Japanese engineers captured by the Eighth Route Army in North Shansi, and eight war prisoners taken in North Shantung by Chinese cavalry units, arrived in Hankow. Chinese authorities took extreme precautionary measures to prevent disorders upon their arrival.

Russio-Japanese Trouble Still Brewing

THE Russian-Japanese "powder keg" continued to sizzle ominously this week, as Moscow leveled stinging charges against the Nipponese-Manchurian violation of obligatory payments for the Chinese Eastern Railway, Tokyo demanded safety of consular offices in Soviet territory, and Soviet and Japanese planes skirmished in the Grodekovo region.

The Soviet organ, *Pravda*, called the failure to meet railway payments "malicious bankruptcy." They charged:

"In order to create some semblance of ground for their unprecedented refusal to observe their own undertakings, the Japan-Manchurian press has commenced with a report about the absolutely improbable and manifestly fraudulent 'claims' against the Soviet Union. In doing this, they unscrupulously distort and mutilate the text of the agreement on the Chinese Eastern Railway. However, it is sufficient to turn to this text to see quite clearly the unprecedented conduct of the Japanese government since it is obvious for everyone that besides the responsibility taken upon itself as a guarantor, the Japanese government is a complete and undivided master of Manchuria. Already at the time of drafting the agreement, the Soviet Government knew that the Manchukuo government is a puppet government deprived of any independence, but able to serve as a screen for covering up of the possible irregularities of payments. It, therefore, insisted that the responsibility for all obligations should be assumed by the Japanese government."

Seek Return of Plane

Negotiations are in progress for the return of a Japanese military plane which made a forced landing in Soviet territory on April 11, a Tokyo spokesman revealed this week. The machine, he explained, was one of nine airplanes which were flying along the Soviet-Manchukuo border, near Suifenho, during a storm. Its gasoline tanks empty, one of the planes was forced to make a landing two kilometers east of Tunning. The Japanese authorities immediately asked the Soviet Government for the return of the plane, now in the custody of Soviet military authorities in Grodekovo.

The Soviet Government filed a protest with the Foreign Office on April 13 against the crossing of the Soviet border by Japanese Army planes. A Soviet mail plane has been under detention in Harbin for some months.

The Foreign Office has warned Moscow that it will be held responsible for the consequences if the safety and work of the staff members of Japanese consular establishments in Khabarovsk and Blagoveschensk are jeopardised. The warning, issued in the form of a statement by the spokesman of the Gaimusho, was made in response to the Soviet demand for the closure of the two Consulates by April 15.

Wants to Halt Arms Purchases

Pravda writes in an international review: "The Japanese government is striving by all means to attain the abrogation of the selling of arms to China by Great Britain in particular. Simultaneously, the Japanese government is intensely striving to secure assistance from this very Great Britain. The Japanese aggressors take into consideration that the British government is not interested in the rapid conclusion of war in China and is not at any rate interested in the victory of the Chinese people.

"It is significant that just now, when the Japanese are sustaining heavy losses, London banks directly supported by the British government have expressed their readiness to render Japan a financial assistance by supporting the Japanese yen which is falling." The paper concludes: "It seems that the British reactionaries attempt to come to a 'mutual understanding' with the aggressors in the Pacific as well."

"60" Ford Takes First Place in Economy, Long-Distance Run

The economy of the 60 HP Ford V-8 was dramatically demonstrated in the Gilmore-Yosemite Economy Run held Thursday, January 13, from Los Angeles to Yosemite National Park, California, a distance of 314.5 miles. The "60" Ford not only won first place in its price class, but also made the best gasoline economy record of 23 cars, comprising all entrants in its price class and those above, on the basis of actual miles per gallon and without reference to weight. Competing over a route which largely comprised winding mountain roads, the Ford "60" entrant established an economy mark of 28.85 actual miles per gallon, and a record of 50.767 ton-miles per gallon. The next best performance by cars of other makes in the Ford price class was 7.857 fewer actual miles per gallon. Prizes were awarded on the basis of ton mileage, that is the total weight of the car in tons, multiplied by the number of miles driven and the result divided by the gallons of gasoline used. Only stock sedans were entered, the run being conducted under the rules and supplementary regulations, and with the sanction of the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association.

Japan's World-Wide Espionage Web

AT war with the world, Japan has thousands of agents in every corner of the globe,—spying on military and naval activities, engaging in political intrigue studying possibilities for Dai-Nippon's advancement.

The role played by the Japanese Army's Special Service Agents in Manchuria, North China and here is known to everyone. Lieut.-Gen. Doihara, the almost legendary head of the Kwantung Army's espionage service, played a more important part in the amputation of Manchuria from the mother-country than all the Army's guns together. Every victory scored by Japanese arms in the current war was the direct result of years of careful preparatory work by Special Service Missions. Their hirelings kept the Army informed of the movements of Chinese troops, of the location of military supplies, of air bases and similar secrets. Men on their payroll served in various capacities, from arsonists to chairmen of the so-called peace maintenance commissions.

Today, while hordes of Japanese spies overrun the territory under the Central Government's control, other agents have engaged in forming another "national Government" here. Earlier this year, press messages from Hongkong reported a frustrated Japanese plot to overthrow the Kwangtung provincial administration. More than 1,000 persons, of whom only two or three ringleaders were Japanese, were involved in the plot. Formosans who were formerly engaged in running contraband and selling opium in Fukien today have gone *en masse* into espionage and trouble-making. Hundreds of men and women have been captured and executed, but their ranks were immediately filled by new recruits from the poverty-stricken island. Tokyo newspapers last November reported the execution, among others, of Ah Ben, the famous Formosan singing girl, promptly dubbed the "Mata Hari" of Fukien.

Safeguard Singapore

In Singapore,—where in December, 1934, N. Nishimura, president of the Japanese Residents' Corporation, died mysteriously of strychnine poisoning while being questioned by the police on suspicion of espionage,—special precautions were taken recently to safeguard the secret of the new base from prying Japanese eyes.

In the Philippines (with its "Little Nippon" in Davao) Hawaii, the Dutch East Indies the name of Japanese spies is legion. On March 2, two Japanese were caught within the barbed-wired fortifications area in Capetown, where they wandered "accidentally" from a Japanese ship, bound for Brazil. Russia has been an irresistible magnet for Japanese spies ever since the revolution. In addition to "White Russians," crossing the border from Manchuria to engage in espionage and wrecking activities on assignments from the Kwantung Army, numerous Japanese are also engaged in the dangerous work. Last April, the Moscow correspondent of the Associated Press reported: "One obstacle in the way of better Japanese-Soviet relations was removed yesterday with the departure of Mr. Hiroshima, the attache of the Japanese Embassy, who was described during the recent conspiracy trial as the 'sinister agent' who suggested contaminating the Red Army's troops, trains, supply depots and hospitals with disease germs in case of war." The activities of Mr. Hiroshima, who was transferred to Warsaw, were said to have been largely responsible for the execution of three defendants in last year's mass trial of Soviet officials.

Loudly protesting their undying friendship for the United States, Japanese spies have of late intensified their activities in North and Central America,—especially along the Pacific Coast and in the Panama Canal zone. Memory is still fresh of the trial of John Farnsworth, former American naval officer, in November, 1936, on charges of selling naval secrets to Japan. He was accused, in particular, of having sold a copy of the confidential "Service of Information and Security" to a Japanese naval attache. Several Japanese naval officers in the United States made a quick, unheralded exit for Japan as soon as Farnsworth was arrested. Last month's discovery of a gigantic espionage ring by the Department of Investigation was also indirectly linked with Japan. Two men and a woman arrested in the case intimated that they worked for Germany, which, by virtue of the Anti-Comintern Pact, now exchanges information with Japan.

U. S. Protects Secrets

Awakening to the menace of Japanese espionage, the American Army, Navy, Congress and Government have recently been taking a series of steps designed to protect military secrets and to hinder the activities of foreign intelligence agents. Naval bases on the Pacific Coast have been placed under strict guard, both on shore and at sea. Small Japanese fishing vessels have been turned away from waters less famous as fishing grounds than as areas used for naval maneuvers. Air maneuvers at Marsh Field, always kept under close surveillance by foreign spies, have been cancelled. Three bills directed against espionage are now awaiting the attention of the Congress. One of them ensures stricter control over Japanese merchant marine in coastal waters,—especially over Japanese fishing vessels registered under some other nationality.

The second measure, drafted by the Military Affairs Committee of the House, forbids photography or drawing of important military objects. The third bill, backed by Senator Sam D.

McReynolds, provides for the deportation of foreigners accused of espionage. While on his recent trip to South America, President Roosevelt wrote a letter to the Military Affairs Committee of the House proposing a law directed against military espionage. "Military espionage" in the United States today spells either "Japanese espionage" or "German espionage." Long before the current Sino-Japanese war, Richard Rowen, in his book on espionage, described the Pacific as a Japanese lake, as far as espionage was concerned.

It is no secret that the Japanese militarists harbor aggressive designs on Russian territory. For this reason Soviet Russia pays keen attention to the activities of Japanese spies without Russian boundary lines in general, and in the United States in particular.

COLLISION ON EASTERN FRONT



Russell in Los Angeles Times

British attitude grows sterner

In a long review devoted to Japanese espionage in America, M. Olgin, the New York correspondent of Pravda wrote: Japanese fishing boats, registered either in the names of Americans or Japanese, are carrying on a painstaking study of the U.S. coastal waters, especially off San Diego and San Pedro, where most of the American men-of-war are concentrated. Japanese hydrographers are taking soundings and charting the coastal waters of Southern California. Especially active are the Japanese secret service agents in the vicinity of the strategically important Panama Canal. Following a trip to the Panama Canal zone, a member of the Military Affairs Commission of the House of Representatives was recently reported as charging that the Canal Zone is swarming with Japanese agents. The spies, he said, were photographing points of strategic interest and sketching plans of naval and military defenses. These charges, the Congressman emphasized, were based on personal observation.

Japanese fishing boats playing off the coast of Panama and Costa Rica are engaged not in fishing, but in espionage. These vessels, the Representative was quoted as saying, are manned not by fishermen but by Japanese officers. Not long ago, the Congressman was reported to have said, these "fishermen" were the guests of honor at a banquet given by the Japanese blue bloods of Panama City, who certainly would not condescend to entertain mere fishing folks. It has been determined, M. Olgin said, that Japanese secret service agents are now engaged in a study of fortifications, dockyards and wharves along the Pacific Coast of the United States. Especial attention is also being paid to coastal points suitable for the landing of troops.

Japanese Boats Carry Messages

Secret messages, are being sent from the United States to Japan and *vice versa* aboard Japanese passenger liners and freighters. The Soviet correspondent's charge appears to have been substantiated by the discovery of secret mail aboard a Japanese vessel by agents of the Department of Investigation in January. There are numerous indications, M. Olgin declared, that the American Government is deeply concerned over Japanese espionage in the

(Continued on page 231)

The Responsibility of Old Men

BY T. S. YOUNG

WHEN a man is getting around sixty years of age, he should with good reasons resign himself to fate, and keep under check his wide ambitions and aspirations, if he still retains any. Physically, he is weak, and like an old horse, can no longer stand the strain of labor. Mentally, he loses his memory, and is liable to lapse to dotage. From the humanitarian point of view, it is also painful to see a man, with silver-white hair and bent back, working hand in hand with men young enough to be his grand children. Life is short, and only a very few exceptionally fortunate ones can celebrate their seventieth birthday. Then why many of our aged people who should live in retirement are still plunging headlong into the whirlpool of life in quest of riches and power, when their very graves are gaping at them? Why can they not live in peace and tranquility and enjoy the best of the remainder of their life, when their days are numbered? To be able to reach to an old age, is decidedly a privilege, which is not shared by all. However, with such a privilege



It the United States, a little more than a year ago, the left-wing Democrats raised a hue and cry against the "Nine Old Men" of the U.S. Supreme Court. Here are China's "Nine Old Men" Of Peiping's "Provisional Government," who, too, have forgotten the responsibilities of age. Left to right: Kao Ling-wei, member of the Legislative Council and Governor of Hopei; Gen. Chi Hsieh-yuan, member of the Standing Committee of the Legislative Council, the Executive Council and concurrently Peace Maintenance Minister; Wang Keh-min, Chairman of the Executive Council, member of the standing committee of the Legislative Council and Civil Affairs Minister; Kiang Chao-tsung, member of the Legislative Council and head of the Peking Peace Maintenance Commission; Tung Kang, Chairman of the Judicial Council; Tang Erh-ho, Chairman of the Legislative Council; Wang I-tang, Relief Minister; Chu Shen, member of the Standing Committee of the Legislative Council and also of the Executive Council.

also goes an obligation, that imposes upon every old man the necessity of behaving himself in such a manner as to make himself truly respectable and venerable.

White hair itself is not a sign which can command our respect. A thief is still a thief, no matter whether his age is old enough to be our grand father. On the other hand, we would probably condemn him all the more, for we find it difficult to tolerate the notion that a man in his advanced age should still perpetrate deeds of theft. True, we have been taught to respect the old, but we are far from being disposed to respect every old man, unless he first makes himself respectable. In trains or trams, we may readily offer our seats to aged persons, but it is not a sign of our respect, but merely our acknowledgement of their weakness. In our daily life, we may gladly lend our ears to the advices of old people for their rich experiences, but we never accept them as oracles. In our political circle, we may have aged politicians, but we do not have such political "curio" as genro.

The Recklessness of Age

It is observed that among the aged persons there are many who in proportion to the increase in their age, turn out to be more irrational and irreconcilable. Rightly or wrongly, they hold fast to their personal views, and permit their prejudices to rule over their good judgement. They listen to no advice, and give no consideration to the ill effects of their hasty actions. In a sense, they come to be reckless and enterprising, and have the nerve to run the risk for taking a slim chance, which they would not

dare take in their younger days. Likewise, they become extremely self-centered and greedy, and would commit all sorts of foolery for the mere satisfaction of their personal whimsies and caprices, without the least thought to the good name of their family and the welfare of their country. They begin to think of only themselves to the exclusion of all else. They also forget high principles and moral teachings, and are on the alert to seek every political opportunity for self-aggrandizement, as if they could not afford to leave the present world without making fully some profitable use of the remaining years of their life.

It is said to be a blessing to be able to pass the winter of one's life in retirement. We Chinese generally look forward to enjoying this blessing in our age, when we can contentedly leave everything to our children and live a life of peace and tranquility. That is why we all desire to have male children who can support us when our legs are infirm and our hands shaky. It also explains the reason why many of us take a great delight in saving while we are young, so that we can have something to live on when we are no longer fit for labor. But sad to relate, not every old man can enjoy this blessing. There are many who, driven by poverty and the lack of support, have to toil every day for their bread and butter until the very last day of their life. There are also quite a few, who, although possessed with great wealth, can not yet resist the allurements of political life, and seek every entrance to re-enter into the political arena, in spite of their long retirement.

Why can they not accept their old age and enjoy the blessing of an old life? The political stage, no matter how fascinating it may be to the uninitiated, can not hold any spell on them, who in their younger days played enough parts in numerous political performances. They undoubtedly can write down an imposing list of their official titles to be prominently featured in their funeral notices—an ambition many of our people have entertained. Then what more are they after? This, of course, can not be said as being prompted by patriotic motives, unless they look at the word "patriotism" from a different angle. The only possible explanation is that their hearts are still being devoured by the greedy fire for power and fortune. But how can power avail them, when they are not the master of themselves? And what is the use of "scraping the earth" to increase the size of their ill-gotten fortune, when they can not bring it to their graves?

Puppets on Strings

It is despicable, indeed, that these old men whose age should make them venerable in the eyes of the people of the younger generations should still assume the air of a submissive dog and slavishly wait upon their masters. It is all the more despicable that they should play their different assigned roles with the guilty conscience and with the clear knowledge that their movements are manipulated by some one hidden behind the screen. When the people are getting around sixty years of age, they should know of their own fate. Instead of unnecessarily bothering themselves with mundane affairs, they should find some means to purge their souls, and to do penance, especially in the case of those whose past records are by no means savory. Like many retired officials, they probably can do themselves some good by embracing the faith of Buddhism, seeking their own salvation, and chanting away the rest of their life without doing harm to any body.

If they are not of the religious turn of mind, they can pursue many other ways equally harmless to the society and to the country. If they are poetically inclined, they can make their life rich with happy memories by visiting famous mountains and lakes, in which this country abounds. If they are the followers of Epicurus, they can give themselves to wine and feasts, and pass most of their time in intoxication. Again, if they are the connoisseurs of female beauty, they can purchase the love of young girls and keep a harem of concubines for their own pleasure. Besides, the gambling-inclined ones can devote their days and nights to playing mah-jongg, the lovers of dramas can frequent the theaters, and those with no particular habit and hobby, can yet daily sip their tea in tea-houses, or practice calligraphy at home, or expound Confucius' philosophy to their grand children. Each of these various ways can provide entertainment to the old people, and those who choose either one of them cannot have any more reason to complain of the monotony of their life in retirement. Then why should they cut a sorry figure and make them ridiculous in the public eyes by parading their worn-out and ugly figures once again before the political limelights and exposing their forgotten names to the public?

Fathers Not to Be Proud of

At this time of national catastrophe, it may even invite criticism for our aged people to give themselves totally to the seeking of pleasure from scenic views, wine, women, mah-jongg or tea-house gossips without giving heed to the critical condition

of their country. Patriotism is not a property which should be possessed by the young and strong only. We, of course, do not expect that the aged ones should arm themselves to defend the Fatherland as suggested by an old Soochow scholar, but they can do many other equally noble but less strenuous works to serve their country. No strong word can be used to condemn those who in spite of their old age should willingly play the role of puppets in conducting political activities which will bring no glory to their name but great harm to their country and their fellow-countrymen. It is needless to say that only the very wicked and stupid ones, who do not possess an iota of national consciousness and who have not a clear head and a sober mind, can stoop themselves so low as to play this ignominious role. They probably can justify their wickedness and stupidity by quoting the old saying that if a man can not leave a good name to be cherished by the future generations, he should at least make himself so notorious as never to be forgotten by his posterity. If this is their ambition, it is exceedingly doubtful if their offspring will take any pride in acknowledging them their ancestors.

Many Missionaries Face Sad Plight in China

MISSIONARIES in Shanghai this week were only mildly elated over the lifting of the ban in China on compulsory religious courses in mission schools. They expressed the opinion that the ruling will have little effect. The announcement was made in Hankow recently by Madame Chiang Kai-shek, member of the Christian Soong family, on behalf of the Generalissimo, now a good Methodist. Madame Chiang is believed to have been instrumental in bringing about the change, reportedly made as a reward for the courage and self-sacrifice shown by missionaries on behalf of the Chinese people during the hostilities.

Although Shanghai missionaries minimize the importance of the ruling, it is likely to bring about a number of conversions in the interior where the population is practically dependent on missionary schools for the education of the young. Compulsory religious education could be more easily enforced in the interior than in the larger cities where students have the alternative of attending non-denominational schools. The announcement of the lifting of the ban was greeted with great enthusiasm in Hankow where Madame Chiang stated that Chinese who formerly looked slightly upon missionaries had now been completely won over by sacrifices and achievements under fire.

The Plight of Missionaries

Many are the tales related this past week concerning the plight of missionaries in the interior, their escapes from death and their experiences in war-torn areas.

Miss Bessie Reid, of the Free Methodist Mission at Chengchow in Honan, had a narrow escape from death April 3, when Japanese planes bombed that city, according to reports received in local missionary circles this week. One of the bombs dropped on the city exploded within a few yards of Miss Reid. Fortunately, she escaped unhurt although several other persons in the area were reported to have been wounded. The concussion from the missile shattered the windows, plastering and even cracked the walls of the mission, which had just been repaired after having experienced some damage during an air raid on Chengchow about one month previous, reports received here stated. Conditions in the Chengchow area are far from being pleasant, missionary reports continued. In the city itself, it is stated that the Southern Baptist Hospital staff is working overtime treating the wounded. The same situation is reported to exist at the hospital operated by the China Inland Mission at Kaifeng.

Marooned Missionaries Arrive

After being marooned for almost four months on Mokanshan, Chekiang mountain resort, 10 American missionaries including one 80-year-old woman arrived in Shanghai last week by Japanese military train. Without exception, all members of the party breathed deep sighs of relief when they entered the International Settlement. Life at Mokanshan since the beginning of the present year, they stated, has been far from pleasant.

The party included Prof. and Mrs. D. L. Sheretz and four children; Mrs. W. H. Park, the 80-year-old woman, and Mrs. H. L. Sone and two children. When the hostilities extended from Shanghai last fall, most of these people were living in other cities on the Yangtse Delta and went to Mokanshan seeking refuge. After the Japanese occupied the area, guerilla warfare started and it became difficult for them to get down the mountain. After lengthy negotiations with the Japanese military authorities, the 10 persons were placed aboard Japanese military trucks, given military guards and taken to Hangchow. After reaching the latter city, they were provided transportation on a Japanese military train and completed the journey by rail. One American woman, Mrs. Mary C. White, also a missionary and 65 years of age, declined to accompany the party to Shanghai. She is now the only foreigner at Mokanshan, having decided to remain there to carry on relief work among the Chinese refugees living in the resort.

Nine Face Food Shortage

Facing a serious food shortage, with no kerosene for their lamps, no radio nor newspapers and unable to buy provisions of any kind, a group of nine American missionaries, headed by Dr. W. N. Hayes, 80, are literally cut off from the rest of the world inside the walls of Tenghsien, a city in Southern Shantung Province on the Tsinpu Railway and about 25 miles north of Yih sien. This is according to a letter received from Dr. Hayes and his wife by friends in this city. The letter was dated March 27 and arrived only two days ago. In the letter, Dr. Hayes and his wife, both of whom are 80 years old, stated that under the circumstances existing in the Southern Shantung area, conditions are as well as might be expected.

The principal difficulty, it was stated, is the fact that they are not permitted to make purchases in the shops of the city; that even if they could make purchases, there is nothing much for them to buy. There is neither kerosene nor coal in the town and bean oil is being used to light the lamps of the American Presbyterian North Mission, in which the Americans are living. Dr. and Mrs. Hayes also report that they are living off reserve stores of foodstuffs of which they had about four months supply on hand when the city was occupied by the Japanese two or more months ago. Dr. Hayes stated that the missionaries had experienced no difficulties with the Japanese forces garrisoned in the city and expressed gratification at the treatment accorded the Americans by the Nipponese officer in command.

Dr. Hayes reported that the officer is a Japanese Protestant minister from Tokyo who has exhibited a Christian spirit in his dealings with both the Chinese and foreign residents inside Tenghsien walls. The missionary continued that the Japanese were in charge of refugee work among the Chinese and were issuing both rice and millet to the war victims. Dr. Hayes further stated that Chinese refugees clamoring for entrance to the city who possessed Bibles or even copies of testaments were being given preference regarding their entrance to the refugee camp by the Japanese officer.

One major incident has occurred in the city recently, Dr. Hayes added. A Chinese student of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Tenghsien was shot and killed by Japanese soldiers while on his way to school one morning. The Japanese commander was reported to have apologized later, stating that the student was mistaken for a Chinese soldier. Dr. Hayes stated that the people in Tenghsien could hear the thunder of guns in the distance, but did not know whence it came. Both Dr. and Mrs. Hayes have resided in China for 55 years. The other Americans in Tenghsien include Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Dodd. Miss Alma Dodd; Mrs. R. M. Allison and child; Mrs. Martha Remington and Mrs. M. A. Hopkins.

Confirmation that large numbers of guerilla bands are operating within a radius of a hundred miles of Shanghai was brought this week to Shanghai by Charles W. Worth, missionary who returned last week from a month's stay at Kiangyin and vicinity. It was Worth's first visit in several months of the Yangtse town where his father, George C. Worth, founded the Southern Presbyterian Mission more than 40 years ago, and where recent bombings have caused U.S.\$100,000 loss to the main buildings of the missionary compound. Seventeen of a total of 20 buildings have been completely destroyed, reported Worth, including the hospital his father built in 1897.

S.M.R. Party Attacked by Reds

Several members of a group of Japanese railwaymen connected with the S. M. R. were killed and wounded by a force of some 400 members of the Chinese Eighth Route Army on March 15, according to a report in the *Osaka Mainichi*. The number killed and wounded was not specified but the report admitted 18 casualties. The Japanese railway party, with military guards, numbering 255 men, was proceeding along the Tatung-Puchow Railway about 37 miles north of Taiyuan when attacked by the Chinese. The Chinese force was well armed, and after several hours of fighting the Japanese were compelled to retreat. For a time the Japanese force was cut off and had to barricade itself in the walled town of Sinhsien. The Japanese finally sent reinforcements and it was hoped that the party would be rescued shortly. The Japanese were compelled to discontinue work on the railway.

British Envoy in Hankow

Sir Archibald Kerr, British Ambassador to China, arrived back in Hankow April 16 from his trip to Chungking to present his credentials. The return journey was made by boat down the Yangtse from Chungking to Ichang and from Ichang to Hankow by plane.

"We had an excellent trip, without any incident," Sir Archibald told *Reuter* when he arrived. "I was most impressed by the Chungking ceremony which was most efficiently organized. Mr. Lin Sen is a charming courteous gentleman." The length of Sir Archibald's stay in Hankow is indefinite.

Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War

A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

First installment of this day-to-day summary constituting a complete record of outstanding events in the Sino-Japanese war on all fronts appeared in the September 11th issue of *The Review*.

- March 22.—Gunfire audible at Hsuehchow, strategic junction city of Tientsin-Pukow and Lunghai Railways, as Japanese artillery units shell Chinese positions south of Likuoyi, some 20 miles north of Hsuehchow. Japanese vanguards reported to have reached Hanchwang, on Kiangsu-Shantung border. Chinese forces east of Tsin-Pu Line vigorously attacking Japanese positions along the Railway between Tenghsien and Likuoyi, claiming recapture of Lincheng. Units under Gen. Chang Tzu-chung, ex-Tientsin Mayor, scored important victory north of Linyi, inflicting some 4,000 casualties on Japanese, according to official Hankow communique. On Peiping-Hankow Railway front, Japanese are rushing reinforcements and supplies to Hsinhsiang and other northern Honan cities. Japanese troops on northern bank of Yellow River being withdrawn into southern Shansi. Heavy Japanese troop movements reported south of Yangtze River between Wuhu, and Changchow, on Nanking-Shanghai Railway. Japanese reported advancing in separate columns towards Ihsing and Liyang, west of Taihu Lake, where severe fighting proceeding. Chinese troops also active on Chekiang-Anhwei border.
- March 22.—Japanese Premier Prince Konoye declared: "Japan is firmly determined not to evacuate even an inch of territory now occupied by Japanese troops in China." Japanese Government announces program for exploiting economic and industrial resources of occupied areas.
- March 22.—Two Chinese injured as offices of *Wen Hui Pao* (The Standard), British registered Chinese newspaper, located on Foochow Road in Shanghai, bombed for third time. Japanese civilian shot dead in Hongkew; martial law enforced for two hours; no arrest made; later reported was suicide.
- March 22.—Sun Fo, President of Legislative Yuan, declared in address in Paris that China would continue to fight—there could be no question of compromise.
- March 22.—Heavy fighting breaks out again in Suiyuan, where Chinese forces, after crossing Yellow River from Shensi, attack Japanese garrison south of Kweichow, Suiyuan capital. Chinese mobile units from bases west of Paotow, western terminus of Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, are raiding various places in Inner Mongolia as far as Kalgan, Chahar capital.
- March 22.—Gen. Ho Chien, ex-Hunan Chairman, inaugurated as Interior Minister of the National government at Chungking March 21.
- March 23.—Japanese advance on Tientsin-Pukow railway held up north of Grand Canal; have concentrated another body of troops north of Yellow River in attempt to cross opposite Kaifeng, Honan capital, where artillery fire audible. Chinese forces launch counter-offensive, advancing along Lincheng-Tsaochwang Railway (a branch line of Tsin-Pu Railway) towards Taierschwang, strategic town northeast of Hsuehchow. Japanese object is to outflank Chinese position at Hsuehchow by striking Lunghai to the east. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek reported at Chengchow directing operations on Tsin-pu and Lunghai fronts.
- March 23.—The United States Government presented to Japanese Government account for damages resulting from sinking of U.S.S. Panay in Yangtze River by Japanese planes last December. Damages total U.S. \$2,214,007.36.
- March 23.—Chinese soldiers interned in French Concession, Shanghai, attempt to break out of concentration camp. During the attempt, a Tonkinese guard was killed.
- March 23.—Japan plans airlines to link Fukuoka, Japan with Nanking and Peiping, according to Tokyo report. New Japanese firm being formed to exploit iron and coal in North China.
- March 24.—Likelihood of Japanese forces crossing Yellow River in Shansi said minimized following withdrawal from South Shansi to the east, in direction of Peiping-Hankow Railway. Chinese defence at Kaifeng, Honan capital, strengthened reinforcements. On Tientsin-Pukow Railway front, Chinese forces attempting to turn Japanese troops back by flanking movements to east and west of railway. Chinese troops concentrated along Grand Canal and along Lincheng-Tsaochwang Railway are launching vigorous attacks on Japanese positions in Yih sien. Japanese troops entrenched in vicinity of Yih sien reported withdrawn into walled city. Chinese guerillas active in Taihu Lake area. Japanese posts frequently attacked. Farmers suffer heavily by Japanese reprisals.
- March 24.—Father Jacquinet, French Catholic leader and relief worker, announced on his return to Shanghai from Hankow that National Government had donated \$250,000 in cash for relief of Shanghai refugees; later reduced to \$100,000.
- March 24.—Foreign currency unobtainable in Peiping as banks refuse to sell against Japanese controlled "Federated Reserve Bank" notes.
- March 24.—James Lin, adopted son of Chairman Lin Sen of National Government, reported killed in action in Taiyuan, Shansi capital, last November.
- March 25.—Chinese forces on Tientsin-Pukow Railway front, under personal command of Gen. Li Tsung-jen, launch general offensive on Japanese positions along railway north of Grand Canal. Best Central Government Divisions commanded by Gens. Tang En-po of Nankow fame and Sun Lien-chung participating in attack. Newly organized Chinese artillery units also aid in drive. Under cover of heavy fog Chinese flying column crossed Wen River and reaches Ningyang, north of Yenchow, about 100 miles behind Japanese lines on northern Tsin-pu front. Japanese forces concentrated in Yih sien, northeast of Hsuehchow, set fire to houses inside city, preparing for street fighting, as Chinese troops close in. Following occupation of Jukao, northern Kiangsu, March 20, Japanese troops advancing towards Hai-an, northeast of Jukao, in attempt to drive on Hsuehchow from southeast. Chinese troops which crossed Yellow River on March 23 attacking Menghsien, northern Honan, Lichen, southeastern Shansi, reported recaptured by Chinese.
- March 25.—Business in Peiping hard hit as result of currency troubles. Even Japanese shops refused to accept Japanese "Federated Reserve Bank" notes.
- March 25.—British authorities in Shanghai continue investigations in connection with seizure of Chinese Maritime Customs building (office of the superintendent) at 1331 Sinza Road March 21 by agents of Japanese military. The building, although occupied by the Customs, was registered at British Consulate under British title-deed.
- March 25.—Ying Jung-ting and Zee Ai-ling, gangsters who were arrested Feb. 28 for throwing bomb into house of Chinese newspaper man on Kiaochow Road, Shanghai, confessed they were offered \$30 each for successful perpetration of the crime. Revealed Loh Kung-doo, former employee of Tayoda Cotton Mill and now interpreter at Japanese military police headquarters allegedly planned the crime.
- March 25.—\$480,000 in foreign exchange allocated to Shanghai banks by Hankow in second settlement.
- March 25.—Japanese residents in Peiping near 10,000.
- March 26.—Chinese forces on Tientsin-Pukow Railway front launch general offensive on Japanese positions. Fierce fighting proceeding in vicinity of Taierschwang, Tsaochwang and Lingyi, southeast Shantung. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek returned to Hankow March 25 after having visited Tsin-pu front; stated he was satisfied with situation there. Chinese claim important victory at Tipu, near Mokanshan in Chekiang, on March 24 when more than 1,000 soldiers of Japanese 18th Division were surrounded in hills near Tipu and wiped out. Chinese planes heavily bombed Japanese positions on Shantung and Honan fronts. Japanese troop train on Tautsing Railway, northern Honan, hit and badly damaged. Japanese troops attempting to cross Yellow River at Fengchiu (northern bank), opposite Kaifeng, suffer heavy casualties when bombed by Chinese planes. German Catholic Church in Lingyi, southeast Shantung, air-bombed and damaged by Japanese March 16, according to report received by German priest at Hankow. Four refugees in Church killed, six wounded.

- March 26.—British Government presents to Japanese Government claims for damage as result of destruction of British property by Japanese in China. Claims for damage in connection with shelling of British gunboat *Ladybird* also to be presented soon.
- March 26.—Gen. S. Hata, Commander-in-Chief of Japanese Forces in Central China, returned to Shanghai after two-day inspection trip to Hangchow.
- March 26.—Three Chinese shot and one killed by Japanese soldiers while attempting crossing Whangpoo River, Shanghai.
- March 26.—Japanese opened new school on premises of Fuh Tan University on Kiangwan Road, March 24, according to *Shanghai Nippo*.
- March 26.—Sun Fo, President of Legislative Yuan, now visiting London, appealed for international aid to China; Powers urged to grant credit for use of arms purchase; expresses optimism at China's resistance.
- March 26.—Agreement said reached between Japanese army authorities and United States Fourth Marine Corps in Shanghai, whereby limited number of armed Japanese troops acting as guards will be permitted to pass through American defence sector, according to Japanese army spokesman.
- **
- March 27.—Chinese general offensive launched against Japanese troops on Tientsin-Pukow Railway progressing; Central column reported having crossed Grand Canal and recaptured Hanchwang, (captured by Japanese March 19) with Japanese retreating northward toward Lincheng.
- March 27.—To East of Railway Chinese forces vigorously engaging Japanese in vicinity of Lingyi and Tsaochwang. Chungshin Mining Area in Tsaochwang scene of heavy fighting, where Japanese troops surrounded by Chinese forces and many Japanese prisoners taken.
- March 27.—Chingyuan, on northern bank of Yellow River, northeast of Kaifeng (Honan capital), captured by Japanese.
- March 27.—Kwangteh, strategic city on Chekiang-Anhwei border, recaptured by Chinese forces, according to Hankow report.
- March 27.—Wuchang and Hankow airdromes bombed by large squadron of Japanese planes numbered between 50 to 80; damage reported slight. Small railway station near Wuchang airdrome set on fire.
- March 27.—Bomb thrown into printing plant of former *Lih Pao*, popular Chinese daily in Shanghai, located on Kiukiang Road, but failed to explode. Plant now being used by morning edition of *Ta Mei Wan Pao*, Chinese edition of *Shanghai Evening Post*.
- **
- March 28.—Japanese forces on northern sector of Tientsin-Pukow Railway routed; three Shantung cities Lincheng, Tsining and Tawenkow recaptured, according official report received from the front by Generalissimo's headquarters at Hankow.
- March 28.—Chinese troops have also encircled Tenghsien and Japanese at Lingyi have started withdrawal northward. Gen. Li Tsung-jen, Commander-in-Chief of Tsin-pu front, personally directing operations.
- March 28.—General Chiang Kai-shek has issued field order commending Gens. Tang En-po, Chang Tzu-chung, and Pang Ping-hsuan for their part in successful operations against Japanese.
- March 28.—Hankow wild with joy over reports of important victories on Tsinpu front.
- March 28.—Four American missionaries at Yih sien, Kenneth Kepler, Mrs. P. N. Thompson, Miss G. M. Rowley and Miss M. M. Wagner reported safe.
- March 28.—200,000 Szechwan troops mobilized, awaiting order to march to front.
- March 28.—Cheng Hsiao-hsu, 1st Premier of "Manchukuo," and former tutor to Henry Pu Yi, dies at Changchun at age of 79.
- March 28.—New Japanese puppet regime called "Reformed Government of the Republic of China" inaugurated by Japanese at Nanking with long-discarded "Five Barred Flag" as its emblem. The regime consists of following persons:
- Liang Hung-chih, concurrently president of the "Executive Yuan" and the "Ministry of Communications;"
 - Wen Tsung-yao, "President of the Judicial Yuan;"
 - Chen Chin-tao, "Minister of Finance;"
 - Chen Lu, "Foreign Minister;"
 - Chen Chun, "Minister of the Interior;"
 - Wang Tzu-hui, "Minister of Industry;"
 - Chen Tseh-min, "Minister of Education;"
- Jen Yuan-tao, "Vice-Minister and concurrently Acting Minister of Public Security."
- March 28.—Liang Hung-chih, native of Fukien, was prominent member of Anfu clique notorious for its pro-Japanese policies. Wen Tsung-yao native of Kwangtung, was formerly Chinese politician, once stationed in Tibet as deputy Chinese Resident.
- March 28.—Sun Fo, President of Legislative Yuan, called on Sir Alexander Cadogan, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and formerly British Ambassador to China and discussed with him Far Eastern situation. Sun also visited Lord Halifax, British Foreign Secretary.
- March 28.—Attempt made on life of Wang Keh-min, head of Peiping "Provisional Government", six Chinese gunmen fired at Wang while riding in his motor car, missing him but seriously wounded his Japanese advisor, Eiji Yamamoto.
- **
- March 29.—Lincheng and Tsining, important Shantung cities, recaptured by Japanese in counter-attack.
- March 29.—High commands of both Chinese and Japanese forces are rushing reinforcements to Tientsin-Pukow Railway front for decisive engagement.
- March 29.—Despite furious Japanese attacks, Taierchwang remains in Chinese hands.
- March 29.—Gen. Pai Chung-hsi, well-known Kwangsi strategist, directing operations on Chinese left wing in west Shantung, which is attacking Tsining and Tawenkou.
- March 29.—Hsi Hua Jih Pao, Communist daily in Hankow, advocates creation of alliance of all political parties in China. Suggestion significant in view of opening today of Emergency National Congress of Kuomintang Delegates.
- March 29.—Reported beginning April 1, names of various railways and of railway stations in Chekiang-Kiangsu area under Japanese occupation will be changed. Shanghai-Woosung Railway to be known as Woosung Railway; Nanking-Shanghai Railway as Hai-Nan Railway.
- March 29.—Italian Embassy Counsellor Alexandrini denied reports that Italian aviators and mechanics were joining Japanese air force.
- March 29.—Bomb thrown and exploded in Italian Consulate in Shanghai; no one injured and little damage done.
- March 29.—15 U. S. organizations raising funds for China war relief, according to New York report.
- March 29.—American Bureau of Medical Aid most active in sending supplies to hospitals; U.S.\$3,000,000 raised by China War Relief Association with headquarters in San Francisco.
- March 29.—Fighting broke out between 3,000 armed Chinese coal miners and local militia following strike March 23 in British owned Kailan Mining Administration area in Tongshan, Hopei. Strike reported instigated by agitators; British officials investigating source from which miners obtained their arms.
- **
- March 30.—Chinese troops on Tientsin-Pukow Railway front score further successes. 5,000 Japanese troops on Lincheng-Taierchwang Railway encircled by Chinese troops. Severe fighting continues at Taierchwang. Japanese troops at Lingyi launched furious attacks in order to reach their entrapped comrades in Taierchwang, but were repulsed.
- March 30.—One Division of Chinese cavalry units commanded by Gen. Liu Ju-min, Ex-Chahar Chairman, has reached Pingyuan between Tehchow and Tsinan (Shantung capital), behind Japanese lines.
- March 30.—Chinese forces systematically destroying railway and highway communications in Japanese rear, thereby making difficult for Japanese reinforcements to reach fronts.
- March 30.—Japanese reinforcements rushed to Shantung front where Japanese position undoubtedly serious, *Reuter* reported from Peiping.
- March 30.—Reported from Hankow that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had narrow escape some days ago when his plane was attacked by Japanese air squadron while en route to Hsuechow. Gen. Chiang's plane was escorted by 14 pursuit planes. In furious dog-fights, five Japanese machines were shot down, two Chinese planes lost.
- March 30.—Japanese pays Britain £240,000 for war damages, covering injuries and loss of life among British servicemen in China. Japan also asked to pay for damages to British shipping on Yangtze.
- March 30.—Emergency National Congress of Kuomintang Delegates opened at Chungking yesterday (March 29). Also rumored the Congress was meeting at Hankow.

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<i>Ningpo</i>	CANTON	Anking	<i>Nancheng</i>	Changsha

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS.

NEW YORK, LONDON, BERLIN, PARIS, GENEVA, OSAKA, AND HONGKONG

Gunther Finds Chinese Army Confidence Is High

No less than 31 new divisions, each of whose fighting strength ranges from 12,000 to 15,000 men, have been trained and turned out ready for battle since January, according to John Gunther, American journalist and author, who arrived from Hongkong this week following a stay in Hankow. In China for the first time, Gunther accentuated his evident reluctance to give personal opinions on the current situation, in spite of the fact that he had interviewed General Chiang Kai-shek, Madame Chiang, W. H. Donald, Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Dr. H. H. Kung, Madame Sun Yat-sen, Mr. T. V. Soong, General von Falkenhausen, General Chen Cheng and many other high government officials. His information, he stated, was either obtained from interviews or gained by other means, the *China Press* reported.

Even prior to the recent signal victories of the Chinese forces in southern Shantung, Gunther stated, both government officials and the German military advisers impressed him with their cool, unshaken confidence in the ability of China's armed forces to stem the surging tide of Japan's mechanized troops. While the populace greeted the news of Chinese triumphs with ecstatic joy, he said, neither the German advisers nor high government officials evinced surprise. He himself, he stated, considered Hankow the most fascinating city he had ever visited. Everywhere one felt the birth of a new spirit, a new union forced upon a people who for centuries have been separated by the Japanese invasion. Armies were slowly but surely being integrated on a national basis as soldiers from many provinces fought side by side against Japan.

"Canton Spirit Amazing"

Even more marked than in Hankow, surprisingly, was the complete absence of defeatism, the strength of national spirit, confidence and firm resolution in Canton, he said. From the highest government officials to street-hawkers, all thought along the same lines as far as the hostilities were concerned. Crowds rose to a man and cheered when pictures of General Chiang Kai-shek and Madame Chiang were flashed on the silver screen in Canton's theaters. Back of this strong national spirit and will to resist to the last man stand the German advisers, confident of China's ultimate triumph. Mr. Gunther made little enquiries as to the Chinese supplies, but has learned that the bulk unquestionably arrives via the Canton-Hankow Railway. The Burma Road is swiftly nearing completion—and all preparations for a war of lengthy durations have either been completed or are in their final stages.

Interviews Generalissimo

Three weeks ago, in Hankow, Gunther interviewed the Generalissimo. Now the personification of China's spirit, General Chiang Kai-shek stated that China would continue fighting until the last Japanese soldier leaves Chinese soil. No negotiations for peace, either direct or intermediary, were under way or even contemplated, the Generalissimo stated, attributing the superior quality of Chinese resistance to the new national spirit.

Questioned as to the status of the Eighth Route Army, General Chiang stated that the former Reds, like any other unit, were obeying his orders. He added that General Chu Teh of the ex-communists was one of his ablest commanders.

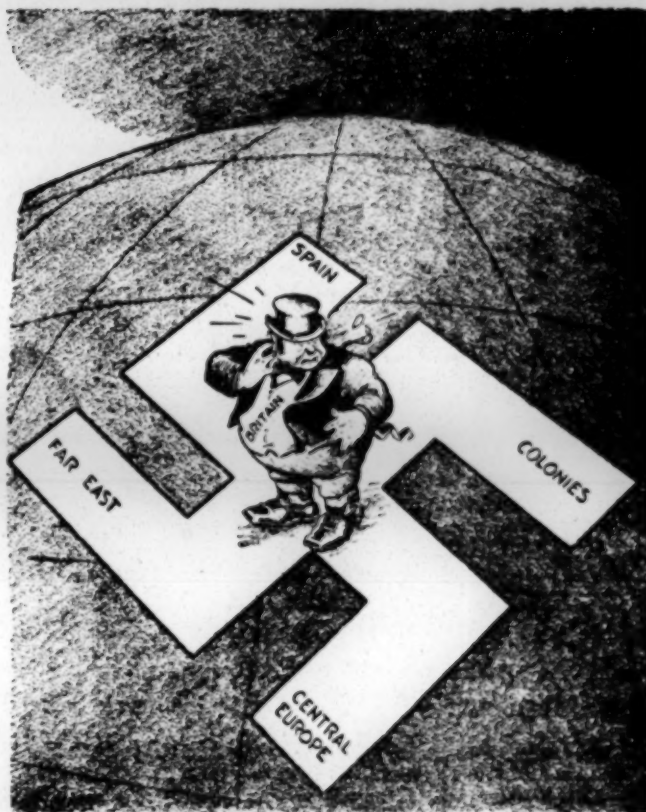
Mr. Gunther, who resigned as the European correspondent for the Chicago Daily News after holding this position for 14 years after the publication of his book entitled "Inside Europe," is touring the Far East extensively gathering material for a companion book. During his tour, he has sent three articles to the Saturday Evening Post and a chain of North American newspapers, but is making the trip independent of any organization. His first book has already met with sensational success, no less than 300,000 copies, in 15 languages, having sold already.

Opium Valued at U. S. \$50,000 Found on Transport Chaumont

U. S. Federal agents connected with the narcotics squad have been unable to obtain any further information regarding a shipment of U. S. \$50,000 worth of smoking opium which was smuggled into San Francisco from the U. S. Army Transport Chaumont which landed at San Francisco on April 11. A postal messenger, Second Class Boatswain's Mate, A. Hovargh, was arrested with the opium in his possession as he walked into a local cafe. The parcels of "mail" which he was carrying, were found to consist of a hundred tins of opium. Hovargh is alleged to have carried the opium ashore and then to the cafe.

Yang Sz-sung, 23-year-old native of Tientsin, who testified that there was a dope-smuggling enterprise between Tientsin and Shanghai was sentenced to three years and six months in jail by the First Special District Court on Friday morning, April 15. Yang was arrested with four pounds and two ounces of opium concealed on his person. Yang was also fined \$200, deprived of his civil rights with an alternative of serving 100 days at hard labor.

JOHN BULL ON THE SPOT



Elderman in the Washington Post

U.S. Chinese Silver Purchase Total U.S. \$52,325,000

The United States has purchased \$52,325,000 worth of Chinese silver since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war, according to an official report. Although evidence is lacking as to whether the dollar exchange acquired by China has been used for war purposes, official sources say that the Chinese used it to purchase merchandise. The Chinese silver was ostensibly imported from London, where it was transferred from Hongkong. It is pointed out that China removed virtually all silver to Hongkong as soon as operations began in the Shanghai area.

Encourage Remittances

In order to encourage overseas Chinese merchants to remit their earnings to China, the Ministry of Finance has instructed the various banks to reduce the charges for handling such remittances. In a circular message to the various overseas Chinese Chambers of Commerce, the Ministry states that the remittances sent back to China by overseas Chinese merchants have been largely responsible for offsetting China's unfavourable balance of foreign trade (excess of imports over exports).

Japanese Sink Fleet of Junks

A fleet of "more than 10" well-armed Chinese steam vessels and junks was on April 17 "destroyed" off Macao by Japanese men-of-war, the headquarters of the Japanese China Sea Fleet announced. The Chinese ships, the statement said, "maintained a provocative attitude towards the Japanese warships." A white speed boat was said to have escaped into Portuguese territorial waters. The communique asserted that several white speed boats have been recently observed plying from "their base in Macao" to the mouth of the Pearl River. Armed Chinese junks, it was further claimed, make their base in the Portuguese territorial waters.

Canton-Hankow Railway Bridge Damaged

Contrary to Chinese claims, repairs to the Sheklung iron bridge on the Canton-Hankow Railway will take more than three months according to reports from foreign sources receive in Hongkong. Heavy damage was done to the iron bridge by Japanese naval planes which bombed the railway on April 15 and 16. The Chinese reported that the damage was slight and could be repaired in three days. On April 17 passengers on the railway were carried to the shore in sampans but no freight was taken across the river, the reports said. Because of the severe damage to the bridge it will be impossible for the Chinese to transport cargoes on the railway for at least three months, the reports claimed.

Who's Who in China



孟廣澎字簡濤

Meng Kwang-peng

Meng Kwang-peng, Government official; born at Shang-chiu, Honan, 1888; graduate of Paoting College; Magistrate of Hunghsien, Szechwan; Tao Yin (Circuit Magistrate) of Kaifeng, Honan; Counsellor, Ministries of Interior and Public Health; Secretary, Headquarters of Commander-in-Chief of the Bandit-Suppression Forces in Honan, Anhwei and Hupeh; Administrative Inspector, the First Administrative District in Honan; now Member of Hupeh Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Civil Affairs; address: Department of Civil Affairs, Hupeh Provincial Government, Wuchang, Hupeh.

Britain to Buy U. S. Bombers

Britain intends to buy over one thousand war planes in the United States, according to an "authoritative person" quoted by the Washington correspondent of the *Associated Press*. The planes, it is stated, will mostly be high speed medium range bombers. Authoritative quarters in Washington have hitherto failed to corroborate the report. When reports to the effect that Britain was about to buy a large number of warplanes in the United States were first circulated they were given little credence by aircraft experts in Washington as, in the interests of national defence, President Roosevelt had decreed last year that the only military planes which might be exported were those of designs at least two years old. It was added that there was no indication that this restriction might be relaxed.

France to Buy U. S. Planes

According to the *Associated Press* in New York, France has secretly ordered 300 war planes in the United States during the last few weeks. This report cannot be confirmed at present, but well-informed circles observe that it would be natural for the French Government thus to attempt to remedy the delay in her arms programme occasioned by strikes. Such a step, they add, would also be justified by the seriousness of the international situation.

Chinese Claim Japanese Casualties 288,331

Chinese reports on Japanese losses from the beginning of the hostilities up to the end of February, were given this week. Land forces: wounded, 199,000, killed in action, 62,100, total, 261,000; air force: wounded, 422, killed in action, 459, total, 881; marine: wounded, 20,658, killed in action, 5,700, total, 26,358; total wounded, 220,072; killed, 68,259; total casualties, 288,331.

In addition to the above losses, 487 Japanese airplanes were either shot down or destroyed on ground, Chinese said. Following are the figures regarding Japan's military strength:—

Of the 46 divisions mobilized, 21 are reserve divisions. Of the 29 divisions operating in China, 12 are of the reserve class. Japan keeps 8 divisions (including 1 reserve division) in the four Eastern Provinces of China; 2 division (including 1 reserve division) in Korea; half a reserves division as garrison forces in Formosa; and 6½ reserve divisions in Japanese divisions numbering 520,000 men are operating in China. Calculated at the ratio of three reserves to every regular, Japan must have mobilized over 1,500,000 men for wartime activities, diverting her manpower from productive to non-productive enterprises, Chinese claim.

Japanese Society in Mongolia

Removal of its headquarters from here to Kalgan was decided this week by the Good Neighbor Association, an organization devoted to the propagation of culture. On its transfer, the Association plans to expand its activities throughout Inner Mongolia. Japanese-managed clinics will be established in various towns, including Pailingmiao, and "travelling clinics," mounted on trucks, will be dispatched to remote areas. Primary three-year schools and Japanese language schools will be established in every town. A technical institute will be opened in Kalgan.

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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Shanghai

Men and Events

Miss Evelyn Varley of Berkeley, Cal., was married at the Danish Consulate-General in Shanghai, on April 14 to Erik Crone of Copenhagen, Denmark.

Miss Ruth Benedict, for many years a member of the staff of the *North-China Daily News*, departed for her home in Arizona last week.

A report by *Domei* from Shanghai, published in Japan on April 12 stating that *Reuters* news agency is shortly transferring its head office to Hongkong, has been denied.

The Manchukuo Government will shortly appoint trade representatives to be stationed in Peiping and Tientsin, according to a report in the *Asahi Shimbun* on April 11.

Hans H. P. Melchers, manager in the Far East of the German *Transocean* news service, stationed in Shanghai, departed last week on an inspection trip to South China and the Philippines.

The Chinese authorities at Hankow announced (April 10) that the customs duty on motor-trucks had been reduced from 15 percent to 7.5 percent, the object being to encourage importation.

According to the Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi* several Japanese department stores have requested permission of the Japanese authorities to "advance on Peiping," apparently meaning to establish branches in the former Chinese capital.

Chiang Tze-sheng, interpreter employed by the French Municipality, was sent to jail for three years by the Second Special District Court, for forcing Chi Tze-kong, a Chinese manufacturer to pay \$580 before issuing a permit to expand a dye factory on Rue Marche.

The local court in San Francisco refused, on April 11, to accept a case wherein Chinese members of the crew of the steamer *Kwang-yuan* allegedly had beaten up three Japanese officers of the ship. The Chinese Consul-General at San Francisco contended that the court lacked jurisdiction.

Dr. Wilhelm Filchner, German explorer announced his intention of coming to Shanghai, with the object of organizing an expedition into the heart of Asia with Afghanistan as the ultimate destination. He refused to reveal his plans. Dr. Filchner was detained in Sinkiang on his last expedition.

Dwight W. Edwards, member of the staff of the Y.M.C.A. in Peiping, has been appointed special representative of the International Committee of the organization in New York, the post previously held by E. E. Barnett, who returned to America last year. Mr. Edwards will make his home at the Foreign Y.M.C.A. on Bubbling Well Road.

Norman Davis, U. S. Ambassador-at-large, long a familiar figure at European conferences, has been appointed Chairman of the American Red Cross. President Roosevelt, when asked who would succeed Mr. Davis as chairman of the American Delegation to the Disarmament Conference, replied, "Well, the Conference was pretty dead anyhow."

Fifty railway locomotives, purchased by the Chinese Government Railways, in Great Britain and Germany, were delivered in Hongkong on April 13. Twenty of the engines, which were made in England, will be sent to lines in the interior. It was said to have been the largest single order for locomotives which China had ever placed in foreign countries.

The Chinese authorities at Hankow denied the Japanese allegation that two Chinese universities at Changsha which were bombed by the Japanese on April 13, were used to house the Central Military Administration. The Japanese allegation was branded as "downright lies." Fortunately the students were on holiday when the bombing occurred.

The Chinese *Kuomin* service on April 11 reported that a large stock of Shantung leaf tobacco which had been taken over at the town of Weihsien by the Japanese Army and later purchased by Japanese merchants, had been burned. Weihsien, located at the junction of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway and the Chefoo-Weihsien highway, is the center of the Shantung tobacco growing district.

A number of Korean residents of China held a memorial service in Changsha, capital of Hunan province, on April 15, in honor of An Chan-hao, leader of the Korean revolutionary movement in the Far East, who died in a Korean political prison on March 10. Mr. An was arrested in Shanghai by Japanese consular police on April 29, 1932, taken to Korea and imprisoned until his death.

Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Petersen, German-Americans, departed from Shanghai this week aboard a Chinese junk, bound for Los Angeles. They plan to spend six months on the journey. Dr. and Mrs. Petersen had planned an extensive trip into the interior of China but were prevented by the war. A British sea captain named Ward crossed the Pacific in a junk in 1926, traveling by way of the Aleutian Islands and the Alaskan coast.

An old-time resident of Japan named Dr. Schnedder, who had lived in the country for 50 years and was a teacher at the Sendai Tohoku Gakuin, wrote a letter to President Roosevelt suggesting between the American and Japanese spheres of influence. He also declared that the American naval program would not contribute to the peace of the Far East. Dr. Schnedder was awarded the third class order of the Rising Sun several years ago.

Cornell S. Franklin, Chairman of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement, complimented the members of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, for their excellent showing at the review held on Friday, April 15. Mr. Franklin also thanked the Corps for its services in connection with the recent "unprecedented crisis." He said that the service rendered by the Corps had enriched the historic annals of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps.

E. H. Ekins, correspondent for the *United Press*, who assisted in covering the fighting on the Shanghai and Peiping fronts, is the co-author of a new book on China entitled, "China Fights for Her Life." Mr. Ekins' assistant in the enterprise was Theon Wright, who was cable editor of the U. P. service in New York. The book, published by Whittelsely House, largely consists of experiences and observations of Mr. Ekins collected in the course of covering the war.

A bill introduced in the House of Commons on April 12, to provide citizenship in Palestine to Jews in other lands, was deadlocked with 114 votes in favor of the measure and the same number against. However, the Speaker cast his vote in favor of the bill which was then read for the first time. The bill will give Jews in lands other than Palestine the right to call themselves citizens of Palestine and to regard themselves as protected persons under the British mandate.

Major Castel took command, on Saturday, April 16, of the French Mixed Colonial Infantry, stationed in the local French Concession, at a special ceremony at the Koukaza Park which was preceded by a march along Rue Lafayette. Lt. Col. Perretier, Commander of the local French Garrison also reviewed the force and introduced the men to the new major. The 2nd company of the battalion also honored its new Tonkinese commander, Lt. D. D. Dong, recently promoted. The 1st battalion was previously commanded by Major Audeguis, who departed from Shanghai leaving Capt. Margueron in temporary command.

Lieut. A. F. Anders, hero of the U. S. S. Panay, who took command following the wounding of the commanding officer, Capt. J. J. Hughes, arrived at San Francisco on April 15. Lieut. Anders has been in the Philippines recuperating from severe wounds in his throat caused by shrapnel fragments. When unable to issue orders vocally, Lieut. Anders wrote his orders on a chart. Lieut. Anders repeated his original statement that the bombing of the Panay was deliberate as it would have been impossible for the Japanese pilots to mistake the Panay's identity. Lieut. Anders said he was "not sorry" to leave the Oriental post.

Bishop Paul Yu Pin, Vicar Apostolic of Nanking, who has been traveling and lecturing in Great Britain, celebrated Mass at Westminster Cathedral, for suffering Catholics in China, and also for world peace. The Mass was celebrated upon invitation of Cardinal Hinsley, head of the Roman Catholic Church in Great Britain. Speaking before the China Campaign Committee in London, Bishop Yu Pin thanked those who had sent relief funds to China. He said that the people of England generally, particularly Roman Catholics, supported China in the realization that her fight was bound up with the struggle for humanity and justice.

Two costly moving picture film-rolls were accidentally dropped into the Whangpoo River on Friday of last week by a Chinese coolie who carried them to the Customs jetty to be delivered to a naval launch for transporting to the U. S. S. Augusta for a special showing to the officers and crew. The films were "Snow White" and "Victoria the Great." The coolie started to hand the parcels to a sailor on the launch when the boat drifted away from the jetty and in the confusion the parcels disappeared into the muddy water. A diver was unable to find them. The film "Snow White" had just been insured but the other was uninsured. Two new copies have been ordered from Hollywood, the postage cost by Clipper mail being U. S. \$350 each.

The Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals held its annual meeting on Saturday, April 16 with Sir Alan Mossop in the chair. Officers elected included, President:—Sir Alan Mossop. Hon. Treasurer:—Mr. R. N. Swann. Inspection Subcommittee:—Messrs. Hugh Middleton and P. Laroche, Mesdames D. Ellig, M. Gater, L. W. Brace, J. E. Andrews, Miss F. MacGregor. Publicity Subscription Committee:—Messrs. H. L. Bridger, D. Kemp, Hugo Gunther, F. C. Millington and P. H. Barton, Mesdames E. M. Gran, H. E. Harris, M. Howells, Mrs. G. R. Harrison, D. M. Bealer, Mrs. C. E. M. Thomson, D. Ellig, Mrs. M. Gater, L. W. Brace. Junior Section:—Mrs. H. E. Harris, Mrs. L. A. Hekking, Mrs. J. L. Hunter, Miss F. MacGregor. Finance Subcommittee:—Messrs. C. de Boissezon, E. S. Wilkinson and R. N. Swann.

The following newspapermen are now covering the situation on the Lung-Hai and Tientsin-Pukow railway fronts, according to a *Central New Agency* dispatch from Hankow: F. T. Durdin, *New York Times*; V. N. Rogoff, *Tass New Agency*; Jack Belden, *United Press*; Rex W. H. Warren, *Melbourne Herald*; Victor Keen, *New York Herald-Tribune*; Wolff Schencke, *Volksische Beobachter*; W. H. Auden and Christopher Isherwood, *London News-Chronicle*; Walter Bosshard, *Ullstein Press*; A. T. Steele, *Chicago Daily News*; I. Epstein, *United Press*. In addition to the newspapermen, Capt. Evans F. Carlson of the U. S. Embassy at Hankow was in Hsuechow and surrounding area on an inspection trip. While in Chengchow, Honan, enroute to the front, the newspapermen were guests of Dr. S. E. Ayers, superintendent of the Southern Baptist Mission Hospital.

Yoshitaka Hanawa, Japanese Consul-General at Nanking, returned to Shanghai this week by airplane for a conference with officials here.

Sir Percy Noble, Vice-Admiral in command of the British Fleet in China waters, returned to Hongkong aboard the H. M. S. Cumberland, after several days here.

Lu Su-chuan, well-known Chinese actress in Peiping and a pupil of Dr. Mei Lan-fang, female impersonator, has been arrested and is detained in jail, the reason being unknown.

The ancestral worship hall belonging to the family of Du Yuch-sen, located in the Pootung district, has been completely looted by Japanese soldiers stationed in the district. Many valuable old paintings, porcelains and pieces of furniture were removed. Mr. Du is now residing in Hongkong.

The newspaper *Ta Mei Wan Pao* reported the recent opening of 32 gambling houses in the western Shanghai district. Several of the houses allegedly were closed by the Japanese military authorities, but three, supposedly under the protection of the Ta-Tao Government are said to be still operating. They are capitalized at \$100,000 each.

Five correspondents from the Philippines, four Filipinos and one Chinese, arrived at Canton on April 19 where they were welcomed by Wu Teh-chen, chairman of Kwangtung; Mayor Tseng Yang-fu of Canton and Gen. Yu Han-mou, Pacification Commissioner of Kwangtung. The correspondents will proceed to Hankow shortly.

Eugene Chen, well known editor and writer and former Foreign Minister of the Left Wing Kuomintang Government in Hankow in 1927, has returned to the Far East and is now residing in Hongkong. In a recent interview, Mr. Chen said that the second world war had already begun and that Japan's invasion of China was a part of it. He said the war could be stopped if Soviet Union help China.

The annual observance of Mothers' Day under the auspices of the Navy Y. M. C. A. will be celebrated here on May 8 at 6 o'clock in the evening. Mrs. A. M. Dunlap will be the honorary mother and have charge of the program. Some 50 American women will serve as hostesses and there will be talks by Chaplain F. R. Hamilton of the 4th Regiment, U.S. Marines; Chaplain R. L. Lewis of the Augusta.

There are some 35,000 laborers involved in disputes on the U. S. Pacific coast, according to a *United Press* report from San Francisco on April 11, stating that the most serious upset involved 25,000 workers in the canned salmon industry in Alaska. Joseph C. Cheney, Federal Mediator, claimed that the strikers had finally agreed to sail for Alaska following a tentative agreement to accept reduced salaries. Other labor complications involved A. F. O. L. clashes with C. I. O.

The National Government, at Hankow, on April 12, at a meeting of the Executive Yuan, voted to bestow posthumous honors on the late Dr. Herman C. E. Liu who was murdered in Shanghai on April 7 by agents of the Japanese puppet Ta Tao Government in Pootung. The resolution passed by the Executive Yuan stated that an order of commendation would shortly be issued for the late educator's valuable contributions to China's education. It also was decided to give Dr. Liu a public burial and to grant a pension to his family. A monument will be erected on the campus of the University of Shanghai.

Several senior secretaries of the National Committee, Y. M. C. A. departed last week for Hongkong, from which point some will proceed to Changsha where a branch office has been established. H. A. Wilbur of the International Committee, who accompanied the party will fly to Hankow. E. H. Munson, executive secretary of the city division will proceed to Amoy. Chinese secretaries in the party included Daniel C. Fu, national educational department; Kiang Wen-han, executive secretary of the student division; C. C. Liang, religious work; C. D. Sing, general secretary; Shih Shang-ta and Wang Tung, who will proceed to Kweiyang to open a new branch. Another member of the party was Pao Wei-keng.

Another Big Opium Seizeer

A quantity of opium amounting to 4,000 ounces, valued at \$64,000, was seized aboard a British Butterfield and Swire ship anchored off the local French Bund on April 18. The steamer had just arrived from Hongkong. Several members of the crew were detained for questioning.

Millions of people all
over the world wear

Rata
Shoes

In the United States Court for China

ERNEST F.
VETKOETTER,
Plaintiff,
v.
MARION ELAINE
P. VETKOETTER,
Defendant.

Cause No. 4320
Civil No. 2199
ORDER

Filed at Shanghai, China,
April 14th, 1938.
William T. Collins, Clerk.
E. J. Collins, Dep. Clerk.

ORDER

The object of this suit is the dissolution of the bonds of matrimony between the parties hereto.

WHEREAS plaintiff herein, by his attorneys, has this 14th day of April, 1938, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 14th day of January, 1938, the summons for the defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China with the following noted thereon: "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 14th day of April, 1938, Ernest F. Vetkoetter, the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant herein was not residing in the Republic of China nor has she been within the jurisdiction of this Court during the last two years previous to the 14th day of April, 1938.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 14th day of April, 1938 ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "China Weekly Review" a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 30th day of April, 1938, the day of the last publication of this Order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in case of default.

BY THE COURT.
MILTON J. HELMICK
Judge.
United States Court for China.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS IN AREAS OF MILITARY ACTIVITY

Hundreds of subscribers, who were forced to leave their homes because of the war situation, have been unable to return and in many instances, have been compelled to establish temporary or permanent residences elsewhere.

As a result they have been unable to receive copies of **The Review** mailed to their normal addresses.

In all cases these back copies have been retained in the office pending receipt of instructions as to new addresses.

Subscribers would thus confer a favor if they would notify this office of their present addresses, with instructions as to methods of routing the paper so as to assure delivery, particularly in Central, West and Northwest China. Mail deliveries between Shanghai and such points as Hankow now require a minimum of 8 to 10 days.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Japan's Foreign Attitude

Aliens in the East by Harry Emerson Wildes. Published by the University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia. 360 pages. \$3.00.

The sub-title of Harry Wildes new book on Japan epitomizes the entire work. It is: A New History of Japan's Foreign Inter-course. The study is unique, timely, engrossing.

The author first of all disabuses the reader of the belief held by so many that Commodore Perry in 1853 introduced Western culture to Japan, whereupon the Japanese immediately "accepted western ways with wild enthusiasm," emerging "in a summer's afternoon from medieval superstition into the full light of Western civilization, and that for all these benefactions the Japanese are gratefully appreciative."

We are shown how the Portuguese arrived in Japan in 1543, and from that time on the Japanese leaders and zealots fought to keep foreigners (westerners) from the islands. Although the last chapter alone refers to present intercourse with the Nipponese, all the rest of the volume dealing with Japan's past, the reader cannot help gaining a better understanding of the present attitude of the Japanese toward foreigners.

Despite the acceptance by the Japanese of many modern Western ideas, especially industrialization, they remain, says Wildes, "essentially the same as when the first foreigners stepped upon their shores in 1543: exclusive, intensely nationalistic, suspicious of strangers, set in a rigid and hereditary social system, and possessed of a mystic veneration of their emperor and their ancestors."

The author has been able to verify much of his material from the files of the Hudson's Bay Company, the Dutch and English East India Companies, port records from such places as Napa in the Luchus, and the hitherto secret documents of the Foreign Office of the Tokugawa Shogunate, the *Bakufu*. He has received assistance from librarians and research experts of the United States Navy, Coast Guard, Marine Corps and the British Admiralty, as well as from various libraries and learned societies in America and Japan.

He describes fully and in an interesting way the extremely uneven and rocky course of Japan's foreign relations, beginning with the earliest struggles of the Portuguese, Dutch and British to establish trade with the empire, and carries it up to the forcing of peaceful intercourse by the gunboats of the Western nations. The relations between the United States and Japan are vividly set forth, especially the contacts from the formation of the United States until Commodore Perry, in 1854, forced Japan to sign a commercial treaty, thereby paving the way for similar concessions with the other Western powers. Not that Japan had never signed such agreements previously to Perry's visit. The Shogun and his representatives had signed many, but generally with their fingers crossed, as the Portuguese, Dutch, British and Russians discovered time after time.

Not only is the economic relationships discussed, but that of the missionary endeavor and a comprehensive account of the internal politics of the period under consideration.

The author concludes that Japan has never liked the foreigner, chiefly because of the Japanese temperament and their almost fanatical distrust of foreigners. They plunge madly into acceptance of new ideas, yet because they have been disciplined to absolute obedience and trained not to indulge in independent thought, they time after time rush back to their static modes. Yet with it all, obedience to the commands, even though never actually expressed in words, of the divine ruler is every Japanese person's constant care. They know that the Emperor is the embodiment of every virtue, is infallible, cannot err, nor can Japan do a wrongful act if it is done at the ruler's will; it then has an ethical excuse. "Centuries of formalism have taught them that the essential needs of social intercourse can be expressed in one brief phrase, 'calm and imperturbably polite.' If, in addition, Japanese can be artistic, clean, kind, frank, faithful, filial, loyal, they are perfect subjects of a sacred ruler." M. V.

Italian Morale in Spain

Spanish White Book. The Italian Invasion of Spain. Official Documents and Papers Seized from Italian Units in Action at Guadalajara. Spanish Embassy, Washington. 1937. 319 pp.

While Premier Mussolini is cynically denying Italian participation in the Spanish war and entire Italy is openly celebrating the victories of her Fascist sons in Catalonia, the Spanish White Book sheds dazzling light upon the who, why and how of the Italian invasion of the unhappy Latin country.

Official documents are usually dull. The documents marshalled in this book are not. They show graphically the organization of the invading army. They demonstrate the morale of the fighters and the pessimism at home. They, finally, indicate the paths that may be followed tomorrow in Czechoslovakia, Lithuania or any of the other little countries coveted by Italy and Germany.

Tired of fighting the embittered Spanish people, some Italians grumble. To these applies the order: "I have noticed that many officers, N.C.O.'s and Blackshirts do not possess the minimum qualities of brave and loyal volunteers worthy of Fascist Italy. Such elements must be removed." A General, on leaving for Italy to recuperate, issues a message: "Commander, Officers, Legionnaires I greet you with an anguish of mind that is even more painful than my physical sufferings. Above all, I greet you with the same faith, trust and love which I felt when I formed the Bandera and guided its initial efforts and when I led you to your first victory against Bolshevik fire and beyond. . . . The daring spirit of the Bandera 'Carroccio' and its martial vigor will turn each combat and each objective reached into a glorious page in the scroll of Fascist victories. I greet you with the greeting of the Duce. To Us!"

Another commander issues an order: "The Blackshirts, who are typical soldier-politicians, know well what they are fighting and why they are fighting. They feel it in their blood. Accordingly, it is the duty of every commander to maintain them in a state of the greatest exaltation, in order that he may be able to get the best out of them. This is an easy matter if they are frequently spoken to with political allusions on all occasions and are always reminded of the Duce; the Duce, who is working for the greatness of the nation; the Duce, who has fought and is fighting for the extermination of Communism; the Duce, who has willed this conflict and is keeping a special eye on their conduct in it."

And during the famous battle of Guadalajara, in which the Italians were given the worst defeat in their history, Mussolini cables to his troops in Spain:

"I am following the vicissitudes of the battle with confidence, for I am certain that the dash and tenacity of our legionnaires will sweep away the enemy's resistance."

One of these legionnaires was killed in the battle of Guadalajara. On his body was found his mother's letter: "We read the newspapers every day. There is always good news in them."

The White Book is one of the most enlightening compilations of documents on the current holocaust in Spain.

Japan Prepares for Education of People of China

Assigned to investigate educational and cultural conditions in Central China, Tadataka Ikezaki and Shigeyuki Tanaka, respectively, parliamentary councillor of the Ministry of Education, and director of the Social Educational Affairs Bureau of the Ministry, will soon leave for China. Decision to send the mission to China was reached last week by the ministry authorities, who are desirous of obtaining data for the adoption of a new educational system in Central China. A similar survey will be carried out in North China.

With the Provisional Government's Department of Education as its chief customer, a Yen 10,000,000 Sino-Japanese publishing house will soon be established in Peiping. Known as the Hsin Min,—or New People's,—Press, the concern will have branches in every important town in North China. Its main business will be to print and sell text-books edited by the Department of Education and to sell books published elsewhere on a commission basis.

Thirty of Japan's largest publishing houses will take up 40 per cent of the new concern's 200,000 shares. The Chinese authorities will acquire 100,000 shares, and the remainder will be offered for public sale in Japan. Chih Tsung-mo, a councillor of the Provisional Government and former Chief Executive of the now defunct East Hopei Autonomous Anti-Communist Government, is reported to be one of the Chinese sponsors of the enterprise.

Things Going Along Nicely in Shanghai, Says Mr. Tani

Japan's International relations in Shanghai are "progressing smoothly" Masayuki Tani, Japanese Minister-at-Large in China, told a *Domei* correspondent in Peiping last week. He predicted that the Shanghai Municipal Council question would be settled soon "with the acceptance by the Council of the proposal made by the Japanese in view of new developments." Progress is being noted in Central China as a result of the organization of the Reformed Government of China, he added.

"Relations are taking definite form between the Provisional Government and the Reformed Government," he declared, "following the conference between the executives of both Governments in Peiping. In the future preparations for the union of the Governments will be continued in negotiations between the representatives who will be exchanged."

"A calm attitude was maintained by the British, American and French local authorities toward the advent of the Reformed Government, because they anticipated it. They are paying attention to the activities of the Reformed Government. In other words, they are concerned over the attitude of the new Government regarding the rights of foreign Powers in Central China. So long as the new Government respects the rights of foreign Powers they will adjust themselves to the new situation."

MADAME CHIANG ASKS AID FOR CHINA'S HOMELESS CHILDREN

(Continued from page 215)

Church Mission, China Inland Mission, and Catholic Mission. Each camp is provided with sanitary, kitchen, housing, and medical facilities. The latter include a dispensary, isolation hospital, general hospital and an emergency maternity ward. All sanitary and medical equipment of the 12 camps has been inspected by Dr. Landauer, a League of Nations expert on epidemic prevention.

Rice Prices Cut

Shanghai is reasonably protected and the necessity for a large municipal rice reserve has been removed, the Council reported April 12. The large stocks of native rice have naturally had their effect on the price and, in agreement with the F.M.C., reductions have gradually been made in price, which at date of this report is to the shops \$15.40 per bag for old crop and \$15.10 for new crop. Although all possibility of immediate shortage has been removed it remains to be seen how long the steady flow of native rice will continue and although there appears to be no sign of its cessation the necessity for watching the situation closely and of maintaining a certain emergency reserve still remains. If it happens that the next native crop proves to be unsatisfactory, the supply problem may again require consideration. For the time being there is no cause for uneasiness and having regard to the probability of deterioration it is proposed to continue to reduce the stock now held until a minimum reserve of say 2,500 tons is reached, whereupon the matter will be reviewed.

Red Cross Directors Named

Drs. W. W. Yen and Alfred Sze (former Ambassadors to Soviet Russia and the United States of America respectively), Mr. Feng Ping-nan, Dr. J. Heng Liu (former Director of the National Health Administration) and Messrs. Hsu Chuan-cheng and Chu Heng-pi have been invited to serve as members of the Board of Directors of the Red Cross Society of China; and that Dr. Chou I-chun (member of the Kweichow Provincial Government Committee) and Messrs. Li Kuei-yung and Pan Chih-hsiung be invited to serve as members of the Board of Supervisors of the Society.

JAPAN'S WORLD-WIDE ESPIONAGE WEB

(Continued from page 220)

United States. Thus, six Japanese fishing boats have been hailed before courts to face charges of false registration. "Bundles of secret letters," he added, "have been confiscated aboard the Hokkai Maru, the Kinai Maru and the Tatsuta Maru. The seized information was said to have dealt with the Bremerton Dockyards."

Naval coast guard patrols, M. Olgin further said, have recently been strengthened, especially in the vicinity of dockyards and wharves of San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle. Nine gunboats were assigned to join the fact cutters guarding the secrets of San Diego. One hundred special guards have been assigned to protect the dockyards of Mare Island. A large area in Southern California has been closed to private airplanes. To ensure greater success in the war on espionage, special arrangements have been made between the American and Mexican authorities to patrol the Mexican coast, where Japanese spies are extremely active.

M. Olgin recalled in conclusion Rowen's assertion that there are so many Japanese military living in Columbia and Panama in the guise of farmers that their number exceeds the strength of the peacetime garrison of the Canal zone. Rowen further predicted that in case of war, Japanese coastal ships will have no difficulty in blocking the Panama Canal.

Japan Promises Not to Dishonor Foreign-Owned Electric Bonds

As a result of strong representations by both the State Department and private financial interests, the Japanese Financial Commission issued a statement on April 12 that foreign holders of bonds issued by Japanese Electrical Companies, would be fully protected against loss. Serious anxiety was raised in the United States that the transference of the Japanese electric light and power industry to Government ownership, in accordance with the action of the last session of the Imperial Diet, would result in heavy losses for American investors. The Japanese authorities have formed a gigantic government owned concern known as Japanese Electric Power Generation Company, which will take over the ownership and control of all private electrical concerns in the country. The directors of the new enterprise claims it has power to guarantee foreign bondholders against loss.

Japanese bond owners in private companies charged during the course of the debate in the Diet that the Cabinet planned to take over the industry without actual payment to private bondholders. The measure was forced through the Diet by the Army as a war measure.

As a result of the Cabinet's action many Japanese who were interested in the electric light and power industry have been investigating the possibility of transferring their interests to China.

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England Advises Consideration of Van Zeeland Report

TRACING the present tension in the international situation to purely economic reasons, Lord Marley, who in 1933 led the Anti-War Delegation that came to Shanghai, advocated in the House of Lords recently that a special economic committee be created in Geneva. He suggested that non-members of the League be admitted to this body, stressing the necessity to find "some reasonable remedy" to the existing state of affairs. Lord Marley insisted that the unjust distribution of raw materials is the main cause of the popularity of dictators, who lead their people to believe their poverty is due to the "wickedness of democracies, who do not want to share their reserves of raw materials with the poorer nations."

Replying to Lord Marley, Lord Plymouth, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that such action as was proposed depends on many nations. Speaking on behalf of the

THE BIG DIVE



Orr in Chicago Tribune

Government, he added that the question of raw materials should not be examined separately, but as one of the many obstacles in the way of a recovery in international trade.

Lord Plymouth said that the Home Government had not given up hope for solution to the international economic difficulties on the lines of Paul Van Zeeland enumerated in his report. The mention of Van Zeeland's report caused the question in the minds of many Shanghailanders of just what the report of the young Belgian, who has a world-wide reputation among bankers and economists, recommended. Newsweek (Feb. 1, 1938) boiled his report down as follows:

Is International trade really necessary? Experiments in self-sufficiency by some countries (Germany and Italy) have forced a revision of ideas on this subject. Home markets have revealed unexpected elasticity. But the price of autarchy is a constantly lower standard of living, even to a point where some countries might not be able to support their present populations—not to speak of tomorrow's.

What can loosen the log jam of international exchange? A tariff truce, bilateral trade agreements, and removal of industrial quotas; in finance, removal of restrictions on payments for goods, and an international fund, probably at the Bank for International Settlements (Basle) to help the flow of capital.

Is it too late? With economic recovery apparently stopped and political hostilities increasing, the answer might well be yes. But the piling up of contradiction and confusion itself adds to the number of leaders anxious for a remedy. Britain, France, the United States, Germany, and Italy must take the initiative. Attempts to divide them into two groups are fictitious; all have adopted restrictive measures; all continue to rely, in varying degrees on international exchange.

To bring about any real freedom of trade, the autarchic countries must be persuaded to change their policies. However: "These measures of national protection were not resorted to lightly or frivolously, and if the countries protected by them still retain the amor which they felt bound to put one, it is not without reasons. Hence the autarchies must be offered something better than they have. Two guarantees are necessary: (1) for totalitarian states, protection from internal dangers during the transition period; (2) for all, assurance that financial assistance for trade stimulation won't be diverted into armaments. Best beginning: "a pact of economic collaboration," open to all. It should include on one hand, agreement to refrain from restraint of trade; on the other, agreements on specific measures to promote trade.

Chiang Makes Easter Broadcast

As part of an Easter broadcast program, General Chiang Kai-shek broadcasted April 16 over the Central Kuomintang radio station on "Why we believe in Jesus." The Generalissimo, who is a devoted Christian, was invited to make the address by the Chinese National Christian Association. General Chiang's recent decision to cancel the Government ban on compulsory religious education in Christian schools throughout China has been received with widespread approval.

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If your child has a poor appetite, is constipated, peevish, easily tired, troubled with his teething, thin and weak, or if you suspect the presence of worms, give him Baby's Own Tablets and almost surely he will quickly be well and happy again. Chemists everywhere sell the splendid health specific for children of all ages.

Baby's Own Tablets.



A HELPING HAND NEEDS A HELPING HAND

From the time of its inauguration last October to April 9th this year, the Shanghai International Red Cross has among other things allocated and spent \$1,011,047 for caring of refugees, \$168,308 for medical aid and supplies, \$164,295 for work among wounded soldiers and \$22,500 for relief work in Nanking. Though these are large sums, they have merely met the needs of a portion of the huge population made penniless by the war.

Since March, 1938, the Shanghai International Red Cross has been authorized to extend the scope of its relief program into "other parts of China as the need may arise and resources may permit." In view of the size of the war-stricken areas, particularly in the lower Yangtze region, where millions of homeless people require immediate help, it is feared that the Shanghai International Red Cross will need a considerable income every month to carry on this additional relief burden.

The people in Shanghai have done their utmost to support the refugees while other local resources are already heavily taxed. In view of this desperate situation, the Shanghai International Red Cross feels that unless increasingly large donations can be secured from friends in outports and abroad, it will soon find it impossible to continue its work.

Will you extend a helping hand in this humanitarian work? If so, please sign your name below and send your donation today.

.....
To the Shanghai International Red Cross,
505 Honan Road, Shanghai.

Desiring to have a share in assisting the multitudes of war refugees in Shanghai, I hereby enclose a check (or postal money order) for Dollars.....as my donation to the Shanghai International Red Cross.

Name.....
Address.....

WOULD 200 PERSONS BE INTERESTED

In a day-to-day record of the "Undeclared War" on the Shanghai and Peiping fronts since the beginning—July 7 in the north, July 24 at Shanghai?

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW has published in its weekly issues a complete day-to-day record of the war. Recently many persons have suggested the reprinting of the record in a booklet which could be used for reference or mailed to friends abroad who are interested in developments here. The first volume, according to present plans, will cover all phases of the war from the beginning to Jan. 2, 1938 when the Japanese peace terms were presented through the German Ambassador.

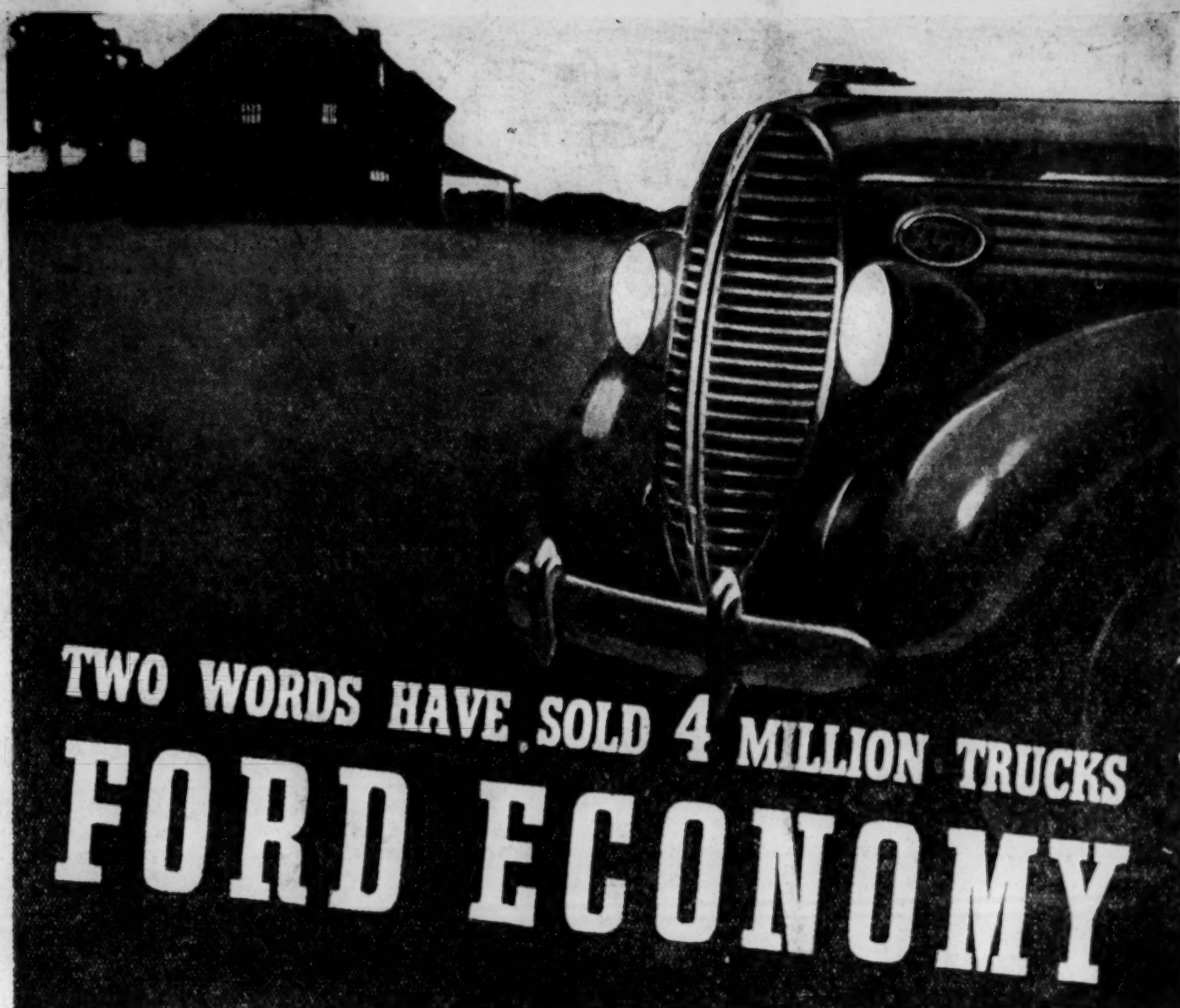
The booklet will answer most of the questions about the struggle: When and how it started; Names of chief leaders; early efforts to localize and prevent from spreading; how it started at Shanghai; how it became general after Sept. 1; estimates of value of property destroyed; Yarnell policy; Fall of Nanking and Japan's peace terms.

Would 200 persons be interested in obtaining copies (5 ins. X 7 ins., approximately 150 pages) at a cost of \$2 each, including postage? If so, this would enable us to proceed with the work. Please fill out the attached form and mail at once:

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Please reserve for the undersigned....copies of the day-to-day record of the war at a cost not to exceed \$2.

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